



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A
PRACTICAL *
* READER.
• LE ROW •

F. D. & T. 758.171 515

A
TEXT-BOOK ON RHETORIC:



Harvard College Library

FROM

wi
cls
tre
pu
wl
hi
lie
of
th
to
ex
th
th
th
he
W
te
qu
fa
in

study of the theory.

SCHOOLS
S.

A.,
legiate
ig's

been to
lower
austive

ich the
ut that
abling
hor be-
session
ito him
hrough
wed by
butary.
leading
graphs,
orks, to
f Style,
i when,
e, writ-
the re-
t of the
ust put
rom the

276 pages, 12mo, attractively bound in cloth.

CLARK & M

ay, New York.

A Text-Book on English Literature,

With copious extracts from the leading authors, English and American. With full Instructions as to the Method in which these are to be studied. Adapted for use in Colleges, High Schools, Academies, etc. By BRAINERD KELLOGG, A.M., Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Author of a "Text-Book on Rhetoric," and one of the Authors of Reed & Kellogg's "Graded Lessons in English," and "Higher Lessons in English." Handsomely printed. 12mo, 478 pp.

The Book is divided into the following Periods:

Period I.—Before the Norman Conquest, 670-1066. Period II.—From the Conquest to Chaucer's death, 1066-1400. Period III.—From Chaucer's death to Elizabeth, 1400-1558. Period IV.—Elizabeth's reign, 1558-1603. Period V.—From Elizabeth's death to the Restoration, 1603-1660. Period VI.—From the Restoration to Swift's death, 1660-1745. Period VII.—From Swift's death to the French Revolution, 1745-1789. Period VIII.—From the French Revolution, 1789, onwards.

Each Period is preceded by a Lesson containing a brief resumé of the great historical events that have had somewhat to do in shaping or in coloring the literature of that period.

The author aims in this book to furnish the pupil that which he cannot help himself to. It groups the authors so that their places in the line and their relations to each other can be seen by the pupil; it throws light upon the authors' times and surroundings, and notes the great influences at work, helping to make their writings what they are; it points out such of these as should be studied.

Extracts, as many and as ample as the limits of a text-book would allow, have been made from the principal writers of each Period. Such are selected as contain the characteristic traits of their authors, both in thought and expression, and but few of these extracts have ever seen the light in books of selections—none of them have been worn threadbare by use, or have lost their freshness by the pupil's familiarity with them in the school readers.

It teaches the pupil how the selections are to be studied, soliciting and exacting his judgment at every step of the way which leads from the author's dictum up through his style and thought to the author himself, and in many other ways it places the pupil on the best possible footing with the authors whose acquaintance it is his business, as well as his pleasure, to make.

Short estimates of the leading authors, made by the best English and American critics, have been inserted, most of them contemporary with us.

The author has endeavored to make a practical, common-sense text-book: one that would so educate the student that he would know and enjoy good literature.

"I find the book in its treatment of English literature superior to any other I have examined. Its main feature, which should be the leading one of all similar books, is that it is a means to an end, simply a guide-book to the study of English literature. Too many students in the past have studied, not the literature of the English language, but some author's opinion of that literature. I know from experience that your method of treatment will prove an eminently successful one."

James H. Shultz, *Prin. of the West High School, Cleveland, O.*

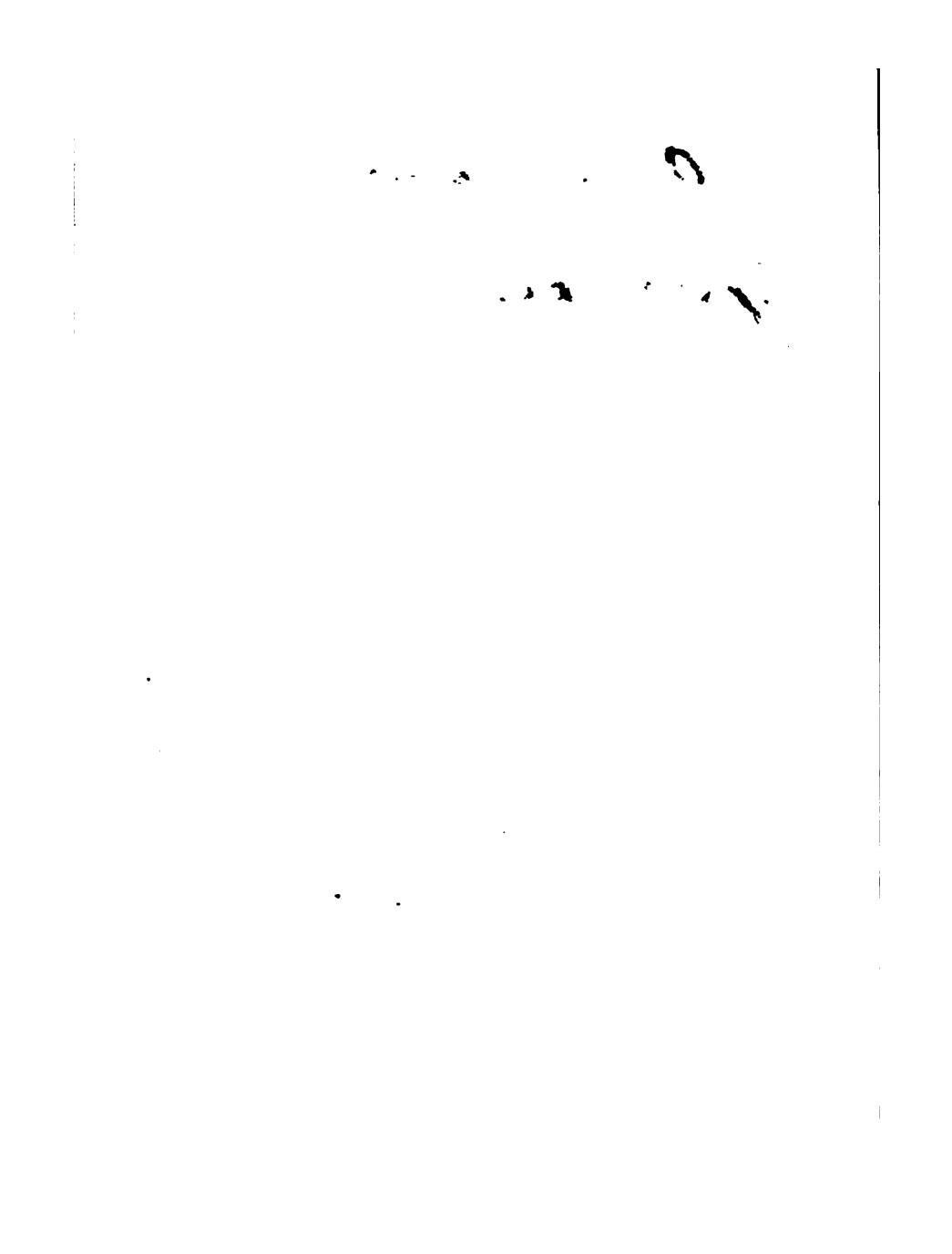
CLARK & MAYNARD, Publishers, New York.



3 2044 097 051 650

Amy Peabody & others

April 1856



A

PRACTICAL READER

WITH

Exercises in Vocal Culture.

BY

CAROLINE B. LE ROW,

Late Instructor in Elocution,

SMITH AND VASSAR COLLEGES.

"In the name, then, of physical and mental well-being, I demand that the art of reading aloud shall be ranked among the principal branches of public education."—ERNEST LEGOUVÉ.

NEW YORK:
CLARK & MAYNARD, PUBLISHERS,
734 BROADWAY.
1884.

Folio T 753, 94, 215



Mrs. Algernon Coaldige

Copyright, 1882, by
CLARK & MAYNARD.

PREFACE.

ALL students are expected to be able to read well ordinary prose and poetry, and it is for the purpose of helping them to do this, as well as to help teachers in the teaching of reading, that this book is prepared.

It is thoroughly practical. No unnecessary technical terms are used. The subjects explained and illustrated are those only which, as the result of many years' experience among teachers as well as pupils, the compiler has found most necessary.

As physical development and correct vocalization must precede all good reading, the simplest and therefore most essential physical and vocal exercises are given, with full directions for their use.

The Selections for reading present nothing of a merely showy style of elocution. They are adapted for the upper classes of Grammar Schools as well as for High and Advanced.

It is claimed that the Practical Reader contains more suitable material for elocutionary work in the school-room, in more condensed, analytical, and available form, than any Reader or Speaker before the public.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Harper & Brothers; Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Fords, Howard & Hulbert; Cowperthwait & Co.; and Charles Scribner's Sons, for permission to make extracts from the copyrighted editions of their publications; also to the authors herein represented.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ABRAHAM DAVENPORT. John G. Whittier,	110
A HISTORICAL ADDRESS. Daniel Webster,	160
A LIBERAL EDUCATION. Thomas Henry Huxley,	66
A ROYAL PRINCESS. Christina G. Rossetti,	93
A THANKSGIVING GROWL. <i>Baldwin's Monthly</i> ,	205
CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP. Wendell Phillips,	185
COMPENSATION. Frances Ridley Havergal,	79
DOMBETY AND SON. Charles Dickens,	128
DOLLY. Harriet Beecher Stowe,	96
DRAFTED. Helen L. Bostwick,	163
EXTRACTS FROM ESSAYS. Ralph Waldo Emerson,	134
HALF-HEARD. Carl Spencer,	220
HISTORY. James Anthony Froude,	173
HOW TO READ. John Ruskin,	197
IN THE HIGHLANDS. William Black,	77
JACK ABBOTT'S BREAKFAST. Leigh Hunt,	149
LEFT ASHORE. Harriet Prescott Spofford,	112
LILIES IN PRISON. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps,	139
LONGING. James Russell Lowell,	196
LOSSSES. Frances Brown,	177
MISS EDITH HELPS THINGS ALONG. Bret Harte,	158
NEW EVERY MORNING. <i>Christian Union</i> ,	210
NOBILITY. Alice Cary,	204
ODE ON THE POETS. John Keats,	69
OUR HONORED DEAD. Edward Everett,	70
OUR NEW LIVERY. George William Curtis,	114
PARTIDGE AT THE PLAY. Henry Fielding,	192
RUDDER GRANGE. Frank R. Stockton,	89

	PAGE
SHARED. Lucy Larcom,	173
SHIPWRECKED. François Coppée,	85
SOUND AND SENSE. Robert Chambers,	207
THE ART OF BOOK-KEEPING. Thomas Hood,	167
THE BREATH OF LIFE. <i>Phrenological Journal</i> ,	60
THE CLASSIC POETS. Henry Nelson Coleridge,	165
THE GOOD OF IT. Dinah Mulock Craik,	127
THE KNOCKING AT THE GATE, IN MACBETH. Thos. De Quincey,	221
THE LEAK IN THE DIKE. Phœbe Cary,	187
THE MEMBRANEOUS CROUP. Mark Twain,	120
THE MUSIC OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRES. Henry D. Thoreau,	170
THE NOBILITY OF LABOR. Thomas Carlyle,	108
THE OLD POLITICIAN. Robert Buchanan,	74
THE POWER OF WORDS. Edwin P. Whipple,	211
THE REVENGE: A BALLAD OF THE FLEET. Alfred Tennyson,	181
THE SEA. M. J. Michelet,	178
THE SERVICE OF ART. George Eliot,	80
THE SEVEN DAYS. Frances L. Mace,	99
THE SIOUX CHIEF'S DAUGHTER. Joaquin Miller,	136
THE WATERS AND THE SHADOW. Victor Hugo,	201
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. Gerald Massey,	118
Too Late. Fitz Hugh Ludlow,	215
TRIPLET AND FAMILY. Charles Reade.	102
WALTER SCOTT. John W. Chadwick,	216
WASTED COUNSEL. R. W. Easterbrooks,	218
WHY. Mary Frances Butts,	200
WILD WEATHER OUTSIDE. Margaret E. Sangster,	183

LIST OF AUTHORS.

	PAGE		PAGE
BLACK, WILLIAM	77	HUNT, LEIGH	149
BOSTWICK, HELEN L.	163	HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY	66
BROWN, FRANCES	177	KEATS, JOHN	69
BUCHANAN, ROBERT	74	KIRK, ELEANOR	205
BUTTS, MARY FRANCES	200	LARCOM, LUCY	172
CARLYLE, THOMAS	108	LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL	196
CARY, ALICE	204	LUDLOW, FITZ HUGH	215
CARY, PHŒBE	187	MACE, FRANCES L.	99
CHADWICK, JOHN W	216	MASSEY, GERALD	118
CHAMBERS, ROBERT	207	MICHELET, M. J.	178
COOLIDGE, SUSAN	210	MILLER, JOAQUIN	186
COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON .	165	PHELPS, ELIZ. STUART	139
COPPÉE, FRANÇOIS	85	PHILLIPS, WENDELL	185
CRAIK, DINAH MULOCK	127	READE, CHARLES	102
CURTIS, GEO. WM.	114	RUSKIN, JOHN	197
DE QUINCEY, THOMAS	221	ROSSETTI, CHRISTINA G.	93
DICKENS, CHARLES	128	SANGSTER, MARGARET E.	133
EASTERBROOKS, REBECCA W. .	213	SPENCER, CARL	220
ELIOT, GEORGE	80	SPOFFORD, H. PRESCOTT	112
EMERSON, RALPH WALDO . .	134	STOCKTON, FRANK R.	89
EVERETT, EDWARD	70	STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER	96
FIELDING, HENRY	192	TENNYSON, ALFRED	181
FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY . .	173	THOREAU, HENRY D.	170
HARTE, BRETT	158	TWAIN, MARK	120
HAVERGAL, FRANCES RIDLEY	79	WEBSTER DANIEL	160
HOOD, THOMAS	167	WHIPPLE, EDWIN P.	211
HUGO, VICTOR	201	WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF	110

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE ability to read well is a very different thing from the ability to teach reading, as nearly all teachers not specially trained for the work have proved by experience. The object of this compilation is to furnish a simple—and consequently practical—text-book which shall be a genuine help in this direction.

It is no easy task to convey by printed words that which requires the living voice for its exemplification; moreover, as Elocution is not an "exact science," it is impossible to specify an unvarying plan of instruction. In this particular branch, more than in any other, judgment, ingenuity and taste are called into requisition.

Reading should not be entirely taught by imitation, though this is frequently the only method at the command of the teacher. Such a process destroys all originality of style, and generally prevents all originality of thought.

One cause of the disagreeable styles of reading so common in schools, is the failure to connect sound and sense. Speaking is the utterance of original ideas; reading, the utterance of the ideas of others. So far as the thoughts of another are expressed by the reader as the speaker would himself utter them, so far it is good reading. But when this expression is in poetical, dramatic or oratorical form—in other words, when the style becomes more beautiful, more intense, or more exalted than that of our ordinary

conversation—something more is necessary than the direction, “Read as you talk.” An apt response to such direction would be, “I do not talk, or hear anybody else talk, in that style; therefore I do not know how to read it.” It is just here that the more difficult and artistic work of Elocution is to be done. By use of the examples illustrating certain styles and different degrees of force, pitch, time, etc., the imagination, judgment and taste of the student are educated, and he can apply to any selection the principles which he has learned in detached lines and sentences.

For this is needed not only intellectual comprehension of what is to be read, but ability to produce the tones suitable for its expression. This last is *wholly* dependent upon *physical* development. Every student can readily understand that Byron’s “Apostrophe to the Ocean” needs the orotund quality of voice; the “Death and Burial of Little Nell,” soft force; “Thanatopsis,” low pitch, while perhaps not one in fifty can *produce* these variations. It is for the cultivation of this physical power that the Vocal Exercises are given.

An adequate supply of breath, and a proper manner of using it, are matters of the first importance in all vocalization. As well expect to reap a harvest before seed-sowing, or to wear a garment before the material for it is manufactured, as to produce a good tone of voice from a scanty amount of breath, or without muscular action of the natural breathing apparatus. So important is this matter and so comprehensive in all its bearings, that it is fully considered elsewhere in the book in an article originally written by the compiler for a physiological magazine. Its statements are urged upon the attention and thought of teachers and pupils alike.

It is suggested that a few minutes of each reading lesson

be given to the Vocal Exercises, selections from them being made at the discretion of the teacher. As the greatest obstacle to success in the rendering of these detached passages is timidity and lack of confidence on the part of the pupil, it will be well to let concert reading precede individual effort.

Singing cannot be properly taught without due attention to position, breathing and articulation, and no recitation—however correct in its facts—can be acceptably given without reference to these same matters. It is a self-evident truth that all the vocal work of the school-room should be done on the same elocutionary principles as are applied to the reading lessons. It is well to combine elocutionary and musical drill, as in production of tone; monotone (or holding a note) with different degrees of force and pitch; intervals and slides of the scale; chords; reading up and down the scale (one word on each note), and innumerable variations which will occur to the ingenious teacher. Such exercises give novelty, and consequently increased interest to the work, while improving the clearness, strength, flexibility and melody of the speaking and reading voice.

The ability to read well an ordinary newspaper or magazine article is more desirable than the power to recite a few dramatic poems—if one cannot possess both. Yet it is often the case that the student who can render “Barbara Frietchie” or “Sheridan’s Ride” with good effect makes wretched work of an essay on the fine arts, or an editorial on the tariff. This plain reading as it is called, is in reality a test of the reader’s ability. He is left entirely dependent upon the simplest principles of his art—a correct habit of breathing, distinct articulation, accurate emphasis and avoidance of monotony. There is no variety, no rhyme or rhythm, no stirring incident, no dramatic spirit,

as in the animated poem, which can help to hide any deficiency.

For this reason there is no more practical and profitable elocutionary exercise than reading aloud the items of news and the editorials of the daily paper, a copy being handed from one pupil to another, each being required to read without preparation or previous acquaintance with the subject.

The school edition of Shakespeare's plays, published by Clark & Maynard, being in convenient and inexpensive form, can also be profitably used in connection with the Practical Reader. Variety in the matter to be read is always desirable as a means of retaining the interest of the student.

The exercises are numbered throughout the book in regular order, such arrangement obviating the necessity for naming both subject and number in referring to any example.

Subjects of the most practical value, of any particular difficulty, or much variety in application, are illustrated by more than one example.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

[The following list of Exercises is condensed from Prof. L. B. Monroe's "Manual of Physical and Vocal Training," published by Cowperthwait & Co. of Philadelphia, in which will be found full directions and illustrations for each exercise.]

1. SITTING POSITION.
2. POISE FORWARD AND BACKWARD.
3. STANDING POSITION.
4. BODY BEND FORWARD AND BACKWARD.
5. BODY BEND RIGHT AND LEFT.
6. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CHEST.
7. PERCUSSION OF CHEST.
8. PERCUSSION WITH ARM MOVEMENTS.
9. CHEST EXPANSION, ARM MOVEMENTS.
10. SHOULDER MOVEMENTS.
11. SHOULDER MOVEMENTS WITH BENT ARMS.
12. CIRCULAR MOVEMENTS WITH BENT ARMS.

"The ancient Greeks paid the same attention to physical as to mental training. The monuments in art, science, and language which have come down to us, more than confirm the wisdom of their educational methods. We praise and copy their statuary, but seem to forget that the models for these classical figures were furnished by their system of physical training. We go back to them to-day for our great exemplars in oratory. But which of our institutions will carry us through the drill which made these men such consummate masters of their art?"

PROF. LEWIS B. MONROE.

VOCAL EXERCISES.

[The exercises in the following Tables are explained elsewhere, being arranged in tabular form for convenience in reference and use. They can be effectively practiced with the vowel sounds. It is suggested that such practice always precede that of words and sentences, so that the work may be as mechanical as possible; *the whole attention being given to the physical exercise, rather than to the expression of any meaning.*]

TABLE FIRST.

1. EFFUSIVE BREATHING; IN FORM OF LETTER H.
2. EXPULSIVE BREATHING; IN FORM OF SYLLABLE HOO.
3. EXPLOSIVE BREATHING; IN FORM OF SYLLABLE HA!
4. PURE TONE.
5. ASPIRATE, OR WHISPER.
6. BREATH TONE, OR HALF-WHISPER.
7. SUSTAINED TONE, OR HOLDING A NOTE.
8. EXPLOSIVE TONE.
9. OROTUND TONE.
10. OROTUND AND PURE, ALTERNATED.

TABLE SECOND.

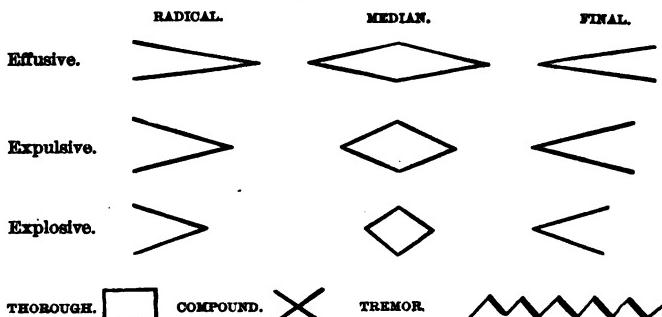
1. RADICAL STRESS.
2. MEDIAN STRESS.
3. FINAL STRESS.
4. COMPOUND STRESS.
5. THOROUGH STRESS.
6. INTERMITTENT STRESS, OR TREMOR.
7. MONOTONE.
8. RISING SLIDES.
9. FALLING SLIDES.
10. RISING CIRCUMFLEX.
11. FALLING CIRCUMFLEX.
12. RISING AND FALLING SLIDES IN ALTERNATION.

SLIDES.

[The following diagrams, which can be transferred to the blackboard, will be found convenient for exercises in Monotone, short and long Rising, Falling and Circumflex Slides, and all forms of Stress.]

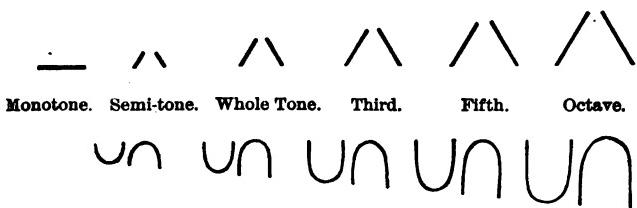


STRESS.



MEASURED SLIDES.

[In the preceding diagram, the terms Long and Short are used without reference to any measurement. Short implying the common, conversational, Whole Tone Slide; Long, any increase in that length. In the diagram following, the Slides are arranged in the order of their length.]



ARTICULATION.

Articulation (*articulatus*, furnished with joints, distinct) depends upon the action of the jaws, palate, tongue and lips. The muscles of these organs must act promptly, easily and energetically in order to secure distinct articulation.

The attention of the student should be directed to *the manner of forming letters*, quite as much as to the *sounds* of the letters. If this is done, and the correct manner of formation insisted upon, indistinct and mumbling utterance will be easily, as well as rapidly, remedied.

All vowel sounds depend chiefly upon the extent and manner of opening the mouth. The consonants depend more upon the action of the lips and tongue. For example, *b*, *m* and *p* are formed by closing the lips firmly; *d*, *t*, *l* and *n*, by pressing the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, just back of the upper teeth; *f* and *v* by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip. Every sound in the alphabet can, and should be, so explained and practiced. Imperfect articulation should not be tolerated in reading or recitation. Analysis of words, that is, *emphatic articulation* of each letter composing them, as well as constant practice upon the following vowels, consonants and combinations, is specially recommended. *The lists can be indefinitely extended and modified.*

All impediments of speech—not caused by physical malformation—can be helped and sometimes wholly cured by the judicious practice of Articulation. Stammering is caused chiefly by lack of strength or flexibility in the muscles mentioned.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.**VOWEL SOUNDS.**

A long.....	Fate.	E short.....	Mět.	U long.....	Tube.
A Italian.....	Fär.	I long.....	Pine.	U short.....	Tüb.
A broad.....	Fäll.	I short.....	Pýn.	U close.....	Füll.
A short.....	Fät.	O long.....	Nöte.	Oi and oy....	Böyl.
E long.....	Mête.	O close.....	Möve.	Ou and ow....	Böünd.
		O short.....	Nöt.		

VOCAL CONSONANTS.

B.....	Babe.	L.....	Lull.	V.....	Valve.
D.....	Did.	M.....	Maim.	W.....	Wine.
G hard.....	Gag.	R.....	Rap.	Y.....	Yes.
J	Joy.	Th soft.....	Thine.	Z.....	Zeal.

ASPIRATE CONSONANTS.

Ch.....	Church.	G soft.....	Gem.	T.....	Tent.
C soft.....	Cease.	H.....	Hold.	S.....	Seal.
C hard.....	Cake.	K.....	Kirk.	Sh.....	Shine.
F	Fife.	P.....	Pipe.	Th sharp	Thin.

FINAL CONSONANTS.

Band.	Check.	Heart.	Help.
Send.	Tight.	Speak.	Drop.
Find.	Sport.	Map.	Cork.

CONSONANT COMBINATIONS.

Wrists.	Hosts.	Bursts.	Masts.
Guests.	Mists.	Ghosts.	Basks.
Lists.	Posts.	Fists.	Flasks.

VARIED CONSONANT COMBINATIONS.

Arm'dst.	Laugh'st.	Strangl'st.	Black'nst.
Scorn'dst.	Thank'st.	Struggl'dst.	Troubl'dst.
Learn'dst.	Help'st.	Handl'st.	Reward'st.



EMPHASIS.

Emphasis, in its usual acceptation, is the force of voice laid upon a word to distinguish it from the other words in the same sentence.

As grammatical analysis is often necessary in determining emphasis, the student should be able to discriminate between simple, compound, complex, and inverted sentences; phrases and clauses; words in apposition; subject and predicate.

It is safe to assume that any word which can be left out of a sentence without injury to the sense, is not to be emphasized. Reduce the sentence to its lowest terms—that is, select from it only the words absolutely necessary for the expression of the meaning.

"Let the battle-flags of the brave volunteers, which they brought home from the war with the glorious record of their victories, be preserved intact." If this sentence is read with equal emphasis throughout, it requires a mental effort on the part of the reader to discover whether flags, volunteers, war, record, or victories, are to be preserved.

"These poor, terrified men, who, by the way, were all foreigners, and who, from their lack of education, could not in the least understand the matter, were all severely blamed." The *point* of this sentence is, "These men were blamed." That they were "*severely blamed*" is a fact, though not an essential one. That they were "*all severely blamed*"; that they "*could not understand the matter*" for which they were blamed; that their failure to understand was due to

"their lack of education;" that they were "foreigners;" that they were "poor, terrified men,"—these are all facts which add to and explain, without in the slightest degree altering the main statement, "These men were blamed." Skill is needed in the disposition of these subordinate and *comparatively* non-essential clauses, in order that the main idea shall be the most prominent one.

In general, the noun and the verb of a sentence are emphatic. There are, however, exceptions. For example, the first line of the second stanza of the familiar poem, "The Burial of Moses," is, "That was the grandest funeral that ever passed on earth." The emphasis would naturally—if thoughtlessly—be placed upon the word "funeral" as the subject of the line. But the whole of the first stanza describes the funeral. The fact, then, that it was a *funeral* is understood. The point of this line is its *grandeur*; consequently the emphasis must be transferred from the noun to the adjective.

As a rule, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs are to be emphasized when contrast or comparison is intended, or when the meaning implied is not fully expressed. Note the following examples from "Julius Cæsar."

1.

"But what of Cicero? Shall we sound *him*?"—as we have sounded *others*.

2.

"There is no fear in *him*,"—as there is in Cæsar. "Let *him* not die,"—as Cæsar dies.

3.

"Call it *my* fear that keeps you in the house,"—implying, if she did not say, "and not your *own*."

4.

"Let's kill him *boldly*, but not *wrathfully*."

5.

"I do beseech ye, if ye bear *me* hard," as you did Cæsar.

6.

"There is no harm intended to *your* person," as there was to Cæsar's. "To *you* our swords have leaden points, Mark Antony."

7.

"That is enough to satisfy the Senate. But for your *private* satisfaction —."

8.

"These lowly courtesies might fire the blood of *ordinary* men." I am not an ordinary man.

9.

"My credit now stands on such *slippery* ground —."

10.

"Or else were this a *savage* spectacle."

11.

"Thou art the ruins of the *noblest* man."

12.

"Here is a *mourning* Rome, a *dangerous* Rome."

13.

"Speak your griefs *softly*; I do know you *well*."

14.

"Most *noble* Cæsar! O *royal* Cæsar!"

15.

"For I can raise no money by *rile* means."

16.

"A *friendly* eye could never see such faults."

17.

"*Good* reasons must of force give place to *better*."

18.

"Ill spirit, I would hold *more* talk with thee!"

19.

Brutus remarks to Cassius, "I shall be glad to learn of *noble* men." Could he more plainly say in words that Cassius is *not* noble?

20.

The words of Cassius, "It is not meet that every *nice* offense should bear his comment," refers not to offenses in general, but to small ones in contrast to great.

[In each of these examples, transfer the emphasis from its proper place to the grammatical subject of the sentence, and note the effect.]

PAUSES AND SLIDES.

"*A pause is often more eloquent than words.*"

Emphasis does not entirely depend upon force. It is given by variations in pauses, time, pitch, and inflections. These means must be principally relied on in delicate, tender, and pathetic passages, the effect of which would be entirely destroyed by *force*, and yet which need a great deal of *expression*. A word or phrase is emphasized by anything which attracts attention.

A Rhetorical pause is one made in reading, but not in writing, being necessary for the ear, though not for the eye; as, "You think it just | that he should use his intellect | to take the bread out of other men's mouths."

1.

"We are stewards | of whatever talents are intrusted to us."

2.

"Even apparent defeat | assumed the insolence of victory."

3.

"Habits of mental discipline | are necessary in any system of education."

4.

"His comrade | bent to lift him, but the spark of life | had fled."

5.

"For he was all the world | to us, that hero | gray and grim."

6.

"They show the banners | taken, they tell his battles | won."

[In the preceding examples, the insertion of commas would confuse the eye while the omission of pauses would be equally confusing to the ear.]

Punctuation is not to be regarded as an infallible guide in the pauses or inflections of the voice. Words and clauses in the same grammatical construction are often *independent in thought*. While such are separated merely by commas for the assistance of the eye, they must be more decidedly separated by the voice for the assistance of the ear.

"Day by day the blood recedes, the flesh deserts, the muscles relax, the sinews grow powerless."

That each of these clauses embodies a complete thought, is proved by the fact that each one can be separately parsed, and could be as *correctly* written in this form:

"Day by day the blood recedes. The flesh deserts. The muscles relax. The sinews grow powerless."

Read the sentence aloud in both forms, keeping the voice up at the commas, dropping it at the periods, and judge which style conveys the clearest and strongest meaning to the ear. Moreover, the clauses are of *equal* importance; but, by keeping the voice suspended until the close, the last one is made more emphatic than any of the others.

The same principle is illustrated in the following paragraphs:

“ Labor spans majestic rivers, suspends bridges over deep ravines, pierces solid mountains, makes the furnace blaze, the anvil ring, the wheel turn round, and the town appear.”

“ Cobblers abandoned their stalls to give lessons on political economy; blacksmiths suffered their fires to go out, while they stirred up the fires of faction; tailors neglected their own measures to criticise the measures of government.”

“ France arrests the attention; Napoleon rose and seated himself on the throne of the Bourbons; he pointed the thunder of his artillery at Italy, and she fell before him; he levelled his lightning at Spain, and she trembled; he sounded the knell of vengeance on the plains of Austerlitz, and all Europe was at his feet; he was greater than Cæsar; he was greater than Alexander.”

The tendency to a “ sing-song” or monotonous tone in the reading of poetry (caused generally by marking the rhythm by the voice without regard to the sense) can be remedied by transposing the clauses—putting the lines into plain prose—thereby making the meaning more prominent and destroying the regularity of the accent; as,

“ And once, behind a rick of barley,
Thus looking out did Harry stand;
The moon was full and shining clearly,
And crisp with frost the stubble land.”

Behind a rick of barley, Harry stood, looking out. The moon was full; it shone clearly. The stubble land was crisp with frost.

STYLES OF READING.

All Styles of Reading can be grouped under a few general heads, with subdivisions expressive of their various modifications. No strict classification is possible. For example, while all Didactic, Narrative and Descriptive styles are in their simplest forms Unemotional; all Noble, Patriotic and Impassioned styles more or less Oratorical, the different styles are often blended, and discrimination must be made accordingly. A narrative may be unemotional in some parts, while descriptive, impassioned, solemn, pathetic, humorous, or all of them, in others. As a rule, the *prevailing* style of the selection should decide its character. Several terms can be used when necessary. A knowledge of the style of piece to be read is essential to the student, in order that he may decide upon its elocutionary effect.

In all forms of Vocal exercise, theory is of less consequence than practice. But it is desirable that the student should understand the few technical terms which it is necessary to employ in Elocution, and be able to properly apply them. This is essential with students who are fitting themselves for the profession of teaching.

ANALYSIS.

STYLES OF READING.

Unemotional.	Oratorical.	Grave.
Didactic.	Noble.	Solemn.
Narrative.	Patriotic.	Reverential.
Descriptive.	Impassioned.	Pathetic.
Animated.	Conversational.	Humorous.
Joyous.	Dramatic.	Comic.

QUALITIES OF VOICE.

Pure.	Oral.
Orotund.	Nasal.
Guttural.	Falsetto.
Aspirate.	

FORCE.

<i>Kind.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Place or Stress.</i>
Effusive.	Very soft.	Radical.
Expulsive.	Soft.	Median.
Explosive.	Medium.	Final.
	Loud.	Thorough.
	Very loud.	Compound.
		Intermittent.

TIME.

Very slow.
Slow.
Medium.
Quick.
Very quick.

PITCH.

Very low.
Low.
Medium.
High.
Very high.

SLIDES.

Monotone.
Semitone.
Wholitone.
Third.
Fifth.
Octave.
Circumflex.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ANALYSIS.

1.

"O'er all the peaceful world the smile of heaven lies."

Descriptive style, Pure quality, Medium, Expulsive force, Median stress, Medium time, Medium pitch, Whole Tone slide.

2.

"For I am poor and miserably old."

Pathetic style, Pure quality, Soft, Effusive force, Tremor, Slow time, Low pitch, Semi-tonic slide.

3.

"Sound drums and trumpets, boldly and cheerfully."

Joyous style, Orotund quality, Loud, Expulsive force, Radical stress, Quick time, High pitch, Whole Tone slide.

4.

"Hail, holy light! offspring of heaven first-born!"

Noble style, Orotund quality, Medium, Expulsive force, Median stress, Medium time, Medium pitch, Whole Tone slide.

5.

"At midnight in the forest shades —."

Descriptive style, Aspirate quality, Soft, Effusive force, Median stress, Slow time, Low pitch, Monotone.

6.

"You must attend to the business at once."

Didactic style, Pure quality, Medium, Expulsive force, Radical stress, Medium tone, Medium pitch, Whole Tone slide.

7.

"There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats."

Conversational, Pure, Medium, Expulsive, Radical, Medium time, Medium pitch, Whole Tone.

[The preceding examples can be somewhat modified according to individual taste.]

QUALITIES OF VOICE.

Quality (*timbre* in Music) is the kind of tone produced by the vocal organs.

All tone has more or less Force, dependent upon the manner in which it is produced. The terms Effusive (a pouring out), Expulsive (a driving out), and Explosive (a bursting out), refer to the Kind or quality of Force.

[For convenience, examples of Quality of Voice are combined with Kind of Force.]

PURE.

Pure Tone is the clear tone in which children talk before acquiring bad habits of utterance. It characterizes the natural speaking voice when free from defects, and is therefore the only Quality of Voice suitable for ordinary reading.

EFFUSIVE (*Didactic*).

In Effusive Force the breath is effused or given out gently, tranquilly and without effort.

8.

When the act of reflection takes place in the mind, when we look at ourselves in the light of thought, we discover that our life is embosomed in beauty. Behind us, as we go, all things assume pleasing forms, as clouds do far off. The soul will not know either deformity or pain. If in the hours of clear reason we should speak the severest truth, we should say that we had never made a sacrifice. In these hours the mind seems so great that nothing can be taken from it that seems much. For it is only the finite that has wrought and suffered; the infinite lies stretched in smiling repose.

Spiritual Laws.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

9.

Thou know'st that through our tears
 Of hasty, selfish weeping
 Comes surer sun; and for our petty fears
 Of loss, thou hast in keeping
 A greater gain than all of which we dreamed.
 Thou knowest that in grasping
 The bright possessions which so precious seemed
 We lose them; but, if clasping
 Thy faithful hand, we tread with steadfast feet
 The path of thy appointing.
 There waits for us a treasury of sweet
 Delight; royal anointing
 With oil of gladness and of strength!

Renunciation.—HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

EFFUSIVE (*Narrative*).

10.

Faith, in the next room, seems to have wakened from a frightened dream, and I can hear voices through the wall. Her mother is singing to her and soothing her in the broken words of some old lullaby with which Phoebe used to sing Roy and me to sleep years and years ago. The unfamiliar, home-like sound is pleasant in the silent house. Phoebe on her way to bed is stopping on the garret-stairs to listen to it. Even the cat comes mewing up to the door and purring as I have not heard the creature purr since the old Sunday-night singing, hushed so long ago.

The Gates Ajar.—ELIZ. STUART PHELPS.

11.

Then he sat down still and speechless,
 On the bed of Minnehaha,
 At the feet of Laughing Water,
 At those willing feet that never
 More would lightly run to meet him,
 Never more would lightly follow.

With both hands his face he covered.
Seven long days and nights he sat there;
As if in a swoon he sat there,
Speechless, motionless, unconscious
Of the daylight or the darkness.

Hiawatha.—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

EFFUSIVE (Descriptive).

12.

It was a mild, serene, midsummer's night; the sky was without a cloud; the winds were quiet; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the east. At length the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest. Hands of angels, hidden from mortal eyes, shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night dissolved into the glories of dawn.

Sunrise.—EDWARD EVERETT.

13.

All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued;
The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low;
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His winter log, with many a muffled blow.
The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew,
Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before,
Silent, till some replying warden blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

The Closing Scene.—THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

EXPULSIVE (Didactic).

In Expulsive Force the breath is expelled, or driven out forcibly, with the amount of effort naturally made in speech and in ordinary reading. It is, therefore, the most common kind of force.

14.

Natural history may, I am convinced, take a profound hold upon practical life by its influence over our finer feelings. To a person uninstructed in natural history, his country or seaside stroll is a walk through a gallery filled with wonderful works of art, nine tenths of which have their faces turned to the wall. Teach him something of natural history, and you place in his hands a catalogue of those which are worth turning round. Surely our innocent pleasures are not so abundant in this life, that we can afford to despise this or any source of them.

The Value of Science.—PROF. T. H. HUXLEY.

15.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.
For the structure that we raise
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-day's and yesterday's
Are the blocks with which we build.

The Builders.—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

EXPULSIVE (Narrative).

16.

The Major sat down at his accustomed table, and while the waiters went to bring him his toast and his newspaper, he surveyed his letters through his gold double eye-glass, examined one pretty note after another and laid them by in order. There were large solemn dinner cards, suggestive of three courses and heavy conversation; there were neat little confidential notes, and a note from a marquis, written on thick official paper. Having perused them the Major took out his pocket-book to see on what days he was disengaged, and which of these many hospitable calls he could afford to accept or decline.

Pendennis.—WM. M. THACKERAY.

17.

A dewdrop falling on the wild sea wave
Exclaimed in fear, "I perish in this gravel!"
But, in a shell received, that drop of dew
Unto a pearl of marvellous beauty grew;
And, happy now, the grace did magnify,
Which thrust it forth, as it had feared, to die.
Until again, "I perish quite," it said,
Torn by rude diver from its ocean bed.
O unbelieving! so it came to gleam
Chief jewel in a monarch's diadem.

The Dewdrop.—RICHARD C. TRENCH.

EXPULSIVE (*Descriptive*).

18.

In that quarter of London in which Golden Square is situated, there is a bygone, faded, tumble-down street, with two irregular rows of tall, meager houses, which seem to have stared each other out of countenance years ago. The very chimneys appear to have grown dismal and melancholy, from having had nothing better to look at than the chimneys over the way. The fowls who peck about the kennels, jerking their bodies hither and thither with a gait which none but town fowls are ever seen to adopt, are perfectly in keeping with the crazy habitations of their owners. Dingy, ill-plumed drowsy flutterers, sent, like many of the neighboring children, to get a livelihood in the streets, they hop from stone to stone in forlorn search of some hidden eatable in the mud, and can scarcely raise a crow among them.

Nicholas Nickleby.—CHARLES DICKENS.

19.

The skies are blue above my head,
The prairie green below,
And flickering o'er the tufted grass
The shifting shadows go.
Far in the East, like low-hung clouds
The waving woodlands lie;
Far in the West, the glowing plain
Melts warmly in the sky:

No accent wounds the reverent air,
 No foot-print dints the sod.
 Lone in the light the prairie lies
 Rapt in a dream of God.

Pike County Ballads.—JOHN HAY.

EXPULSIVE (Conversational).

20.

Truly we public characters have a tough time of it! And among all the town officers chosen at March meeting, where is he that sustains, for a single year, the burden of such manifold duties as are imposed upon the Town Pump? The title of "town treasurer" is rightfully mine, as guardian of the best treasure that the town has. The overseers of the poor ought to make me their chairman, since I provide bountifully for the pauper, without expense to him that pays taxes. I am at the head of the fire department, and one of the physicians to the board of health. As a keeper of the peace, all water-drinkers will confess me equal to the constable. I perform some of the duties of the town clerk, by promulgating public notices, when they are pasted on my front. To speak within bounds, I am the chief person of the municipality, and exhibit, moreover, an admirable pattern to my brother officers, by the cool, steady, upright, downright, and impartial discharge of my business, and the constancy with which I stand to my post.

A Rill from the Town Pump.—NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

21.

"Great praise the Duke of Marlboro' won,
 And our good Prince Eugene."
 "Why, 'twas a very wicked thing,"
 Said little Wilhelmine.
 "And everybody praised the Duke
 Who this great fight did win."
 "But what good came of it at last?"
 Quoth little Peterkin.
 "Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
 "But 'twas a famous victory."

The Battle of Blenheim.—ROBERT SOUTHEY.

EXPLOSIVE.

In Explosive Force the breath is exploded, or given out suddenly, with a jerking or bursting effect. It is the most abrupt, violent and least used of the three kinds of force, being employed only in shouting, military command, and the expression of great anger or indignation. It is produced by vigorous action of the abdominal muscles, and should never be given from the chest, such effort being unnatural and hurtful. *When properly taken* there is no better exercise for the development of the abdominal muscles, but caution is necessary in its use.

22.

You rely upon the mildness of my temper, you play upon the meekness of my disposition! But mark! I give you six hours and a half to consider this. If you then agree, without any condition, to do everything on earth that I choose, why I may, in time, forgive you. If not, don't enter the same hemisphere with me; don't dare to breathe the same air, or use the same light. I'll disown you! I'll disinherit you! I'll never call you Jack again!

The Rivals.—RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

23.

Deserted! cowards! traitors! Set me free!
But for a moment! I relied on you;
Had I relied upon myself alone
I had kept them still at bay! I kneel to you.
Let me but loose a moment, if 'tis only
To rush upon your swords.

Virginius.—SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

OROTUND.

The Orotund (*ore rotundo*, round mouth) is the fullest and grandest tone the voice is capable of producing, “the highest perfection of the human voice.” The term is used by the poet Horace in describing the flowing eloquence of the Greeks. It is as *natural* as the Pure tone, or ordinary speaking voice, though not so *common*, being suitable only for the expression of grand, solemn and powerful emotions.

The vowel O is an orotund sound, requiring the mouth to be opened to its fullest extent, and consequently possessing great resonance. The vowels A, E and I, on the contrary, requiring but a slight opening of the mouth, are comparatively thin, flat sounds.

For practice upon the Orotund, pronounce the vowel O in the natural way, as forcibly as possible; then *without in the least changing the position of the mouth*, pronounce the long and the short sounds of the vowels A, E and I, and words containing these sounds. Although the tones produced so mechanically will at first sound unnatural and possibly absurd, that effect will disappear as the muscles become more flexible with practice. It will be found that such exercises require the most thorough action of the vocal organs, and are therefore of the greatest benefit.

It must be borne in mind that the difference between the Pure and Orotund is one of Quality, not of Force or of Pitch, although, owing to the greater resonance of the Orotund, it sounds both louder in Force and lower in Pitch. It is the same difference which exists between a piano and an organ, a flute and a trumpet, when precisely the same note is produced on each.

[It is suggested that practice upon the Orotund be limited at first to single sounds, words, and phrases, its application to entire sentences belonging more to the advanced and artistic, than to the simple and practical work of Elocution.]

EFFUSIVE OROTUND.**24.**

What, thought I, is this vast assemblage of sepulchers but a treasury of humiliation; a huge pile of reiterated homilies on the emptiness of renown, and the certainty of oblivion? It is, indeed, the empire of Death; his great and shadowy palace; where he sits in state, mocking at the relics of human glory, and spreading dust and forgetfulness on the monuments of princes.

How idle a boast, after all, is the immortality of a name! Time is ever silently turning over his pages. We are too much engrossed by the story of the present to think of the character and anecdotes that gave interest to the past; and each age is a volume thrown aside to be speedily forgotten. The idol of to-day pushes the hero of yesterday out of our recollection; and will, in turn, be supplanted by his successor of to-morrow.

Westminster Abbey.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

25.

God, who with thunders and great voices kept
Beneath thy throne,—yet at will, has swept
All back, all back (said he in Patmos placed),
To fill the heavens with silence of the waste
Which lasted half-an-hour!—Lo, I who have wept
All day and night, beseech thee by my tears
And by that dread response of curse and groan
Men alternate across these hemispheres,
Vouchsafe us such a half-hour's hush alone
In compensation for our stormy years!
As heaven has paused from song, let earth from moan.

Heaven and Earth.—ELIZ. BARRETT BROWNING.

EXPULSIVE OROTUND.**26.**

Working-men, walk worthy of your vocation! You have a noble escutcheon; disgrace it not. Stoop not from your lofty throne to defile yourselves by contamination with any form of evil. Labor,

allied with virtue, may look up to heaven and not blush, while all worldly dignities, degraded to vice, will leave their owner without a corner of the universe in which to hide his shame. Be ye sure of this, that the man of toil, who works in a spirit of obedient loving homage, does no less than cherubim and seraphim in their loftiest flights and holiest songs.

The Dignity of Labor.—REV. NEWMAN HALL.

27.

And you, ye five wild torrents, fiercely glad,
 Who called you forth from night and utter death,
 From dark and icy caverns called you forth,
 Down those precipitous, black, jagged rocks,
 Forever shattered, and the same forever?
 Who gave you your invulnerable life,
 Your strength, your speed, your fury, and your joy,
 Unceasing thunder and eternal foam?
 And who commanded and the silence came,—
 “Here let the billows stiffen and have rest.”

Hymn to Mont Blanc.—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

EXPLOSIVE OROTUND.

28.

These abominable principles, and this more abominable avowal of them, demand the most decisive indignation. I call upon that right reverend and this most learned bench, to vindicate the religion of their God, to defend and support the justice of their country. I call upon the honor of your lordships to reverence the dignity of your ancestors, and maintain your own. I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country to vindicate the national character.

The American War.—LORD CHATHAM.

29.

Ye crags and peaks, I'm with you once again!
 O sacred forms, how proud you look!
 How high you lift your heads into the sky!
 How huge you are, how mighty and how free!

Ye guards of liberty,
I'm with you once again! I call to you
With all my voice! I hold my hands to you
To show they still are free. I rush to you
As though I could embrace you!

William Tell.—SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

ASPIRATE.

The Aspirate Quality or Whisper is used in reading only on certain words, and its use is a matter of taste, preference being usually given to the Breath tone, or Half-whisper.

The exercise of Whispering demands frequent and energetic inspiration, and forcible expiration of the breath, as well as great accuracy in articulation. It is therefore specially valuable in the development of the vocal organs, *provided that it is properly performed*, the impetus to the breath being given by the abdominal muscles.

The exercise is recommended for concert drill in classes, as well as for individuals, though being naturally exhausting when prolonged, it should be judiciously used. It can be practiced with each Kind and Degree of Force. The Aspirate quality is the natural expression of vagueness, wonder, mystery, impatience, disgust, secrecy and fear.

[The following exercises are to be practiced with the Whisper and the Half-whisper.]

EFFUSIVE.

30.

All heaven and earth are still, though not in sleep,
But breathless as we grow when feeling most;
And silent as we stand in thoughts too deep.

Childe Harold.—BYRON.

EXPULSIVE.**31.**

Soldiers! You are now within a few paces of the enemy's outposts! Let every man keep the strictest silence under pain of instant death.

EXPLOSIVE.**32.**

Hark! I hear the bugles of the enemy! They are on the march!
For the boats! Forward!

FAULTY QUALITIES.

[It is not necessary to explain at length the various qualities of Impure, or Faulty tones. These result from incorrect habits of breathing, wrong use of the throat and imperfect articulation. They serve to express disagreeable and artificial emotions.

Illustrations are given to show the use that can be made of them by the professional elocutionist, but the exercises are not recommended for the general student. So far as he possesses the faults which they illustrate, it will be well to employ them for the purpose of correction.]

GUTTURAL.

The Guttural Quality (*guttur*, the throat) is the deep, rasping sound emitted from the larynx. It expresses loathing, rage, revenge, and extreme horror.

33.

How like a fawning publican he looks!
I hate him for he is a Christian.
If I can catch him once upon the hip
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.
Cursed be my tribe if I forgive him!

Merchant of Venice.—SHAKESPEARE.

ORAL.

The Oral Quality (*oris*, the mouth) is the mouthing tone, resulting from slovenly articulation, particularly when caused by affectation or indolence. It is used to represent the tones of a fop or an affected fine lady.

34.

Bwighton is filling fast now. You see dwoves of ladies ewwy day on horseback, widing about in all diwrections. There are two or thwee always will laugh when I meet them—they do weally. I fancy they wegard me with interest.

LORD DUNDREARY.

NASAL.

The Nasal Quality (*nasus*, the nose) is produced by forcing the breath into the nose before it leaves the mouth, thereby depriving the tone of its clearness and roundness, giving it a sharp, twanging effect. It is a common fault with those who in speaking or reading do not open the mouth sufficiently. It is used in imitation of the quality of voice which prevails in certain localities.

35.

But the deacon swore (as deacons do,
With an "I dew vum" or an "I tell yeou,")
He would build one shay to beat the taoun
'N the keounty'n' all the kentry raoun';
It should be so built that it could'n' break daown—
"Fur," said the deacon, "t's mighty plain
That the weakes' place mus' stan' the strain;
'N' the way t' fix it uz I maintain
Is only jest
T' make that uz strong uz the rest."

The One Hoss Shay.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

FALSETTO.

The Falsetto Quality is produced when the natural voice breaks or gets beyond its compass. It has little volume or resonance, and is, consequently, a weak tone suitable for the expression of sickness, childishness, and old age.

36.

There was a silence for a little while; then an old man replied in a thin, trembling voice, "Nicholas Vedder, why he's been dead and gone these eighteen years. There was a wooden tombstone in the churchyard that used to tell all about him, but that's gone too."

Rip Van Winkle.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

DEGREES OF FORCE.

[There can be various Degrees of one Kind of Force. Very Soft Effusive is as soft as possible. Soft Effusive is only a little softer than the ordinary speaking voice, which is naturally Expulsive, as we seldom talk either in Effusive or Explosive tones. Loud force can be either Expulsive or Explosive. Very loud force naturally becomes Explosive.]

Soft (*piano* in Music) and Very Soft (*pianissimo*) Degrees of Force, express subdued, tender, and pathetic emotions. Selection between these two degrees depends upon the taste of the reader.

VERY SOFT.**37.**

It was a night of holy calm, when the zephyr sways the young spring leaves, and whispers among the hollow reeds its dreamy music. No sound was heard but the last sob of some weary wave telling its story to the smooth pebbles of the beach, and then all was still as the breast when the spirit has departed.

Spartacus to the Gladiators.—ELIJAH KELLOGG.

SOFT.**38.**

No stir, no sound! The shadows creep.
The old and young in common trust,
Are lying down to wait, asleep.

While Life and Joy will come to keep
With Death and Pain what trust they must.
O faith! for faith almost too great!
Come slow, O day of evil freight!
O village hearts, sleep well, sleep late!

The Village Lights.—HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

MEDIUM.

Medium or Moderate Force (*mezzo piano* in Music) characterizes the natural speaking voice, and is therefore appropriate for all ordinary reading.

39.

Not many of us can ever behold even the outside of a palace; it is a rare person who ever gets to the inside of one. With the advantages of birth, rank, station, power, a man might not in the actual world meet with a sublime soul once in a hundred years, yet through the mediation of Shakespeare we can change a few quiet hours into companionship with souls more choice than we could meet with in experience if we lived for centuries.

Human Life in Shakespeare.—HENRY GILES.

Loud (*forte* in Music) and Very Loud (*fortissimo*) Degrees of Force express strong emotions.

LOUD.

40.

Press on! surmount the rocky steeps,
Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch;
He fails alone who feebly creeps;
He wins who dares the hero's march.
Be thou a hero! let thy might
Tramp on eternal snows its way,
And through the ebon walls of night,
Hew down a passage unto day.

Press On.—PARK BENJAMIN.

VERY LOUD.

41.

Thy dazzled eye
 Beholds this man in a false glaring light
 Which conquest and success have thrown upon him;
 Dids't thou but view him right, thou'dst see him black
 With murder, treason, sacrilege and—crimes
 That strike my soul with horror but to name them.
 And as I love my country, millions of worlds
 Should never buy me to be like that Cæsar!

Cato.—JOSEPH ADDISON.

STRESS.

The term Stress refers not to the Kind or Degree of Force, but to the manner of applying it to a word or syllable.

[Proper application of Stress, though adding incalculably to expression in reading, is less important than correct Quality of Voice, suitable degrees of Time, Pitch, and Slides, and intelligent Emphasis. It is more a finish and ornament to reading than an essential element; therefore, a less practical matter than those referred to.

Practice upon all forms of Stress—with single sounds—is specially recommended for development of the voice; but skill is needed in the application of Stress to entire sentences, except in the case of Expulsive Radical, which characterizes the ordinary speaking voice. It is therefore suggested that unless sufficient progress has been made in more practical and necessary subjects, instruction and practice upon Stress be limited to single sounds and words.]

RADICAL STRESS.

Radical or Initial Stress (*diminuendo* in Music) is placed, as its name indicates, upon the *radix*, root, or beginning of the word. It is illustrated by the blow of a hammer, the striking of a bell, or a clock. It exists in the utterance of all sounds which convey abrupt or startling emotions. It belongs also in less violent degree to the

natural speaking voice, giving clearness and decision to the utterance, and is the most common form of Stress.

EXPULSIVE RADICAL.**42.**

If I should confess the truth there is no mere earthly immortality that I envy so much as the poet's. If your name is to live at all, it is so much more to have it live in people's hearts than only in their brains! I don't know that one's eyes fill with tears when he thinks of the famous inventor of logarithms, but a song of Burns's or a hymn of Charles Wesley's goes straight to your heart, and you can't help loving both of them, the sinner as well as the saint.

The Poet at the Breakfast Table.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

43.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;
Nothing to him falls early or too late.
Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

Honest Man's Fortune.—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

EXPLOSIVE RADICAL.**44.**

Long since, O Catiline, ought the Consul to have ordered thee to execution, and brought upon thine own head the ruin thou hast been meditating against others. There was that virtue once in Rome that a wicked citizen was held more execrable than the deadliest foe. We have a law still, Catiline, for thee. Think not that we are powerless because forbearing. And should I order thee to be instantly seized and put to death, I make just doubt whether all good men would not think it done rather too late than any man too cruelly.

Oration against Catiline.—CICERO.

45.

If thou speak'st false!
 Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
 Till famine cling thee! Arm, arm, and out!
 If this which he avouches doth appear
 There is no flying hence nor tarrying here!
 Ring the alarm bell! blow wind! come wrack!
 At least we'll die with harness on our back!

Macbeth.—SHAKESPEARE.

MEDIAN STRESS.

Median Stress (*swell* in Music) is placed upon the middle of the sound. It is the most agreeable form of Stress, and therefore best adapted to the expression of harmonious ideas. It imparts a certain smoothness to the whole sentence, giving a gliding and graceful, not broken and jerky movement. “Median Stress is more or less a conscious and intentional effect, prompted and sustained by the will. It is the natural utterance of those emotions which allow the intermingling of reflection and sentiment with expression, and purposely dwell on sound as a means of enhancing the effect.”—*Russell.*

EFFUSIVE MEDIAN.

46.

April, the singing month! Many voices of many birds call for resurrection over the graves of flowers, and they come forth opening and glorified. You have not lost what God has only hidden. You lose nothing in struggle, in trial, in bitter distress. If called to shed thy joys as trees their leaves; if the affections be driven back into the heart as the life of flowers to their roots, be patient. Thou shalt lift up thy leaf-covered boughs again. When it is February April is not far off.

The Death of our Almanac.—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

47.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!
We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain,
But who shall teach us when to look for thee!

The Hour of Death.—MRS. HEMANS.

EXPULSIVE MEDIAN.

48.

Enrich and embellish the universe as you will, it is only a temple for the heart that loves truth with a supreme love. The laws of nature are sublime, but there is a moral sublimity before which the highest intelligences must kneel and adore. Scientific truth is marvelous, but moral truth is divine, and whoever breathes its air and walks by its light has found the lost paradise.

Education.—HORACE MANN.

49.

For oh, this world and the wrong it does!
They are safe in heaven with their backs to it,
The Michaels and Rafaels, you hum and buzz
Round the works of, you of the little wit.
Do their eyes contract to the earth's old scope
Now that they see God face to face?
They have all attained to be poets, I hope;
'Tis their holiday now, in any case.

Old Pictures in Florence.—BOBERT BROWNING.

FINAL STRESS.

Final, Vanishing or Terminal Stress (*crescendo* in Music) is placed upon the end of the sound.

EFFUSIVE FINAL.

Effusive Final Stress expresses pleading and yearning.

50.

Oh, the blissful meeting to come one day
 When the spirit slips out of its house of clay;
 When the standers by, with a pitying sign
 Shall softly cover this face of mine;
 And I leap—ah, whither? who can know?
 But outward, onward as spirits go.
 Until eye to eye without fear I see
 God and my lost, as they see me.

The Three Meetings.—D. M. CRAIG.

EXPULSIVE FINAL.

Expulsive Final Stress expresses doggedness, scorn and great determination.

51.

“Brutus, bay not me! I'll not endure it!
 You forget yourself to hedge me in.
 I am a soldier, I, older in practice,
 Abler than yourself to make conditions.”

Julius Caesar.—SHAKESPEARE.

EXPLOSIVE FINAL.

Explosive Final Stress expresses great anger when associated with defiance or revenge.

52.

Thou slave! thou wretch! thou coward!
 Thou little valiant, great in villainy!
 Thou ever strong upon the stronger side!
 Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight
 But when her humorous ladyship is by,
 To teach thee safety!

King John.—SHAKESPEARE.

COMPOUND STRESS.

Compound Stress (for which there is no equivalent in Music) is compounded or made of the Radical and Final Stress placed upon the same sound. It is the most disagreeable form of Stress, being abrupt and snappish in character. It is generally used upon words which require the circumflex slide, as it expresses complex and varied emotions, also great surprise, obstinacy, anger and contempt which is sarcastic or mocking, as distinguished from the scorn expressed by the Final.

53.

What! attribute the sacred sanction of God and Nature to the massacres of the Indian scalping-knife?

The American War.—LORD CHATHAM

54.

Gone to be married! Gone to swear a peace!
False blood to false blood joined! Gone to be friends!
Shall Lewis have Blanche and Blanche these provinces!

King John.—SHAKESPEARE

55.

Must I budge?
Must I observe you? Must I stand and crouch
Under your testy humor? By the gods,
You shall digest the venom of your spleen
Though it do split you; for, from this day forth,
I'll use you for my mirth, yea, for my laughter
When you are waspish!

Julius Caesar.—SHAKESPEARE

THOROUGH STRESS.

Thorough or Through Stress (*organ tone* in Music) is placed upon the whole of the sound. It is illustrated by

common street cries, and is chiefly used in shouting or calling where a full, sustained tone is necessary. It is naturally emphatic, hard and uncompromising in effect, and in reading is used only for the expression of such feeling. "A due degree of Median stress in conversation distinguishes the man of culture from the boor. The latter speaks with the thorough stress."—*Monroe*.

56.

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
 And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,
 My body shall make good upon this earth,
 Or my divine soul answer it in heaven.
 Thou art a *traitor*, and a *miscreant*;
 Too good to be so, and too bad to live.

King Richard Second.—SHAKESPEARE.

INTERMITTENT STRESS.

Intermittent Stress or Tremor (*tremolo* in Music) is placed brokenly or tremulously upon the sound. It is the natural expression of all feeling which is accompanied by a weakened physical condition in which the breath comes in jets instead of in a continuous stream. It therefore characterizes the utterance of some forms of fear, joy, excitement; of thrilling tenderness, sympathy, yearning and pathos; of fatigue, grief, sickness and old age. It should be used only on certain words and phrases, any excess of it entirely spoiling its effect.

57.

O God! to clasp those fingers close,
 And yet to feel so lonely!
 To see a light on dearest brows
 Which is the daylight only!
 Be pitiful, O God!

The Cry of the Human.—ELIZ. BARRETT BROWNING.

58.

Here I stand, your slave,
A poor, infirm, weak and despised old man.

King Lear.—SHAKESPEARE.

59.

And see! she stirs! she starts—she moves—she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel,
And spurning with her foot the ground
With one exulting, joyous bound
She leaps into the ocean's arms!

The Launching of the Ship.—LONGFELLOW

MOVEMENT.

Movement (*time* in Music) refers to the rate of utterance, and is one of the most important elements of expression. “As an illustration of the power of movement, observe the difference between a school-boy gabbling through his task in haste to get rid of it, and a great tragedian whose whole soul is rapt in the part of Cato, uttering his soliloquy on immortality, or Hamlet musing on the great themes of duty, life, and death.”—*Russell*.

[It is suggested that practice upon the exercises in Movement be limited to Slow, Medium and Quick, except in individual cases of too slow or too rapid utterance.]

VERY SLOW.

Very Slow Movement is the least used, being appropriate only for the strongest emotions; as, profound reverence, awe, or horror.

60.

In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep falleth on men, fear came upon me, and trembling which made all my bones to shake. Then a spirit passed before my face; the hair of my flesh stood up; it stood still but I could not discern the form thereof; an image was before mine eyes; then was silence, and I heard a voice

saying, "Shall mortal man be more just than God? shall a man be more pure than his Maker?"—*Bible*.

SLOW.

Slow Movement characterizes the utterance of repose, tenderness, grief, pathos, vastness and great power.

61.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Thanatopsis.—Wm. CULLEN BRYANT.

MEDIUM.

Medium or Moderate Movement is used in the ordinary speaking voice; consequently, in all ordinary reading.

62.

An immortal instinct, deep within the spirit of man, is a sense of the beautiful. It is in music, perhaps, that the soul most nearly attains the great end for which it struggles when inspired by the poetic sentiment—the creation of beauty. We are often made to feel, with a shivering delight, that from an earthly harp are stricken notes which cannot have been unfamiliar to the angels. The old bards and minstrels had advantages which we do not possess, and Thomas Moore, singing his own songs, was perfecting them as poems.

The Poetic Principle.—EDGAR ALLAN POE.

QUICK.

Quick Movement is only a little more rapid than Medium, and is characteristic of excitement, fear, great earnestness, playful or joyous emotions.

63.

Now, by the lips of those ye love, fair gentlemeu of France,
Charge for the golden lilies now, upon them with the lance!
A thousand spurs are striking deep, a thousand spears in rest,
A thousand knights are pressing close behind the snow-white crest.
And in they burst, and on they rushed, while like a guiding star,
Amid the thickest carnage blazed the helmet of Navarre.

The Battle of Ivory.—T. B. MACAULAY.

VERY QUICK.

Very Quick or Rapid Movement is seldom used, Quick Movement being generally rapid enough. It expresses great haste and extreme terror.

64.

Forth from the pass in tumult driven
Like chaff before the wind of heaven,
The archery appear!
For life! for life! their flight they ply,
And shriek and shout and battle-cry,
And plaids and bonnets waving high,
And broadswords flashing to the sky,
Are maddening in the rear!

Marmion.—WALTER SCOTT.

PITCH.

Pitch, or Modulation (*pitch* in Music) is the degree of elevation of the voice.

[It is suggested that practice upon the exercises in Pitch, be limited to Low, Medium and High.]

VERY LOW.

Very Low Pitch, like Very Slow Movement, is the least used, the same class of emotions—profound reverence, awe and horror—being expressed by both.

65.

I had a dream that was not all a dream.
 The bright sun was extinguished, and the stars
 Did wander darkling in the eternal space
 Rayless and pathless, and the icy earth
 Swung blind and blackening in the moonless air.

Darkness.—LORD BYRON.

Low.

Low Pitch, usually associated with Slow Movement, is appropriate to grandeur, solemnity and pathos.

66.

They saw the vault covered and the stone fixed down; then when the dusk of evening had come on and not a sound disturbed the sacred stillness of the place,—in that calm time when all outward things and inward thoughts teem with assurances of immortality, and worldly hopes and fears are humbled in the dust before them,—then with tranquil and submissive hearts they turned away and left the child with God.

Old Curiosity Shop.—CHARLES DICKENS.

MEDIUM.

Medium or Middle Pitch, like Medium Force and Medium Movement, belongs to the natural speaking voice, and is therefore appropriate for all ordinary reading.

67.

History is a voice sounding forever across the centuries the laws of right and wrong. Opinions alter, manners change, creeds rise and fall, but the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity. Justice and truth alone endure and live. Injustice and falsehood may be long-lived, but doomsday comes at last to them in French revolutions and other terrible ways.

The Science of History.—J. A. FROUDE.

HIGH.

High Pitch, usually accompanying Loud Force and Quick Movement, is expressive of excitement, gayety and joy.

68.

Break happy land, into earlier flowers!
Make music, O bird, in the new-budded bowers!
Warble, O bugle, and trumpet blare!
Flames, on the windy headland flare!
Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air!
O joy to the people, and joy to the throne,
Come to us, love us, and make us your own.

A Welcome to Alexandra.—ALFRED TENNYSON.

VERY HIGH.

Very High Pitch, generally associated with Very Loud Force and Very Quick Movement, belongs principally to the shouting or calling voice, but is sometimes used to express extreme animation or joy.

69.

Rejoice, you men of Angiers! ring your bells;
King John, your king and England's doth approach;
Open your gates and give the victors way!

King John.—SHAKESPEARE.

INFLECTIONS.

Inflections or Slides are the upward and downward turns or bends of the voice. *Expression* in speaking or reading depends *chiefly* upon the proper application of Slides. The lack of inflection produces the monotony so common in the schoolroom and so disagreeable wherever heard. “This can be tolerated only in a law paper, a state document, bill of lading, or an invoice, in the reading of which the

mere distinct enunciation of the words is deemed sufficient. In other circumstances it kills with inevitable certainty everything like feeling or expression."—*Russell*.

The main difference between song and speech is that in the former the voice rises and falls from note to note by a succession of *steps*. No matter how long a note may be held, the pitch does not vary. In speech the voice rises and falls in *slides*, causing a constant variation in pitch.

As the Emphasis increases, the length of the Slide (either upward or downward) increases. An illustration of this fact is found in the gradually lengthened inflections of an earnest or angry voice as the earnestness or anger increases. Children's voices, from their naturalness and spontaneity, afford perfect examples of all forms of inflection.

Observation of the slides into which all voices naturally fall in the expression of various emotions (as heard in ordinary conversation) is of great value in the study of this subject. Unnatural as some slides sound—particularly the circumflex—when applied mechanically to detached examples, there is not one of them which is not heard in everyday speech.

The length of Slides in the speaking voice, corresponds to the length of the intervals in the musical scale. The scale of C is selected for illustration, though the principle illustrated applies equally to all scales.

MONOTONE.

The Monotone (*one* tone) is a tone kept without rising or falling upon one degree of pitch, or one note. It corresponds to the chanting tone in vocal music. It is naturally associated with Low Pitch, Slow Time, often with Orotund Quality and expresses repose, power, vastness, awe, reverence and solemnity.

Monotone is not synonymous with Monotony. The latter refers to any kind of repetition, any succession of similar sounds which gives sameness to the tone. "Monotone is the sublimest poetical effect of elocution; monotony one of the worst defects."

70.

It is an awful hour when this life has lost its meaning and seems shrivelled into a span; when the grave appears to be the end of all human goodness but a name, and the sky above this universe merely a dead expanse. I know but one way in which a man may come forth from such agony; it is by holding fast to those things which are certain still—the grand, simple landmarks of morality. Thrice blessed is he who, when all is drear and cheerless within and without, has obstinately clung to moral good.

Sermon.—REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.

71.

No stir in the air, no stir in the sea;
The ship was still as she could be.
Her sails from heaven received no motion.
Her keel was steady in the ocean.
Without either sign or sound of their shock,
The waves flowed over the Inchcape Rock;
So little they rose, so little they fell,
They did not move the Inchcape Bell.

The Inchcape Rock.—ROBERT SOUTHEY.

SEMITONE.

The Semitone (*half-step* in Music) the Semitonic, Minor, or Chromatic Slide, corresponds to the interval between one note and the next half-note above or below; the interval between C and C sharp, or between Do and Di. It is heard

in the peevish whine or cry of the child, the voice of the exhausted invalid, and the tones of the grumbling fault-finder. It is also the natural expression of grief, pity, supplication and all plaintive emotions. Without this form of inflection pathetic effect is entirely lost, but it is often improperly placed upon solemn or impressive utterances, giving a whining, depressing and most dismal effect to what on the contrary should be as exalted and inspiring in tone as in sentiment.

72.

Oh, what a burial was here! Not as when one is borne from his home among weeping throngs, gently carried to the green fields, and laid peacefully beneath the turf and flowers. No priest stood to pronounce a burial-service. It was an ocean-grave. The mists alone shrouded the burial place. Down, down they sank, and the quick returning waters, smoothing out every ripple, left the sea as if it had not been.

The Loss of the Arctic.—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

73.

And yet he moaned beneath his breath,
“ Oh, come in life, or come in death,
O lost! my love, Elizabeth!”

The Brides of Enderby.—JEAN INGELOW.

74.

Peace in the clover-scented air,
And stars within the dome;
And underneath, in dim repose,
A plain, New England home.
Within, a widow in her weeds
From whom all joy is flown;
Who kneels among her sleeping babes,
And weeps and prays alone.

The Heart of the War.—J. G. HOLLAND.

WHOLE TONE.

The Slide of the Whole Tone, the Common or Conversational Slide, is the distance between C and D, or Do and Re. It characterizes the ordinary speaking voice and is therefore the most frequently used.

75.

Gibbon was in his study every morning, winter and summer, at six o'clock; Leibnitz was never out of his library; Pascal killed himself by study; Cicero narrowly escaped death from the same cause; Milton was at his books with as much regularity as a merchant or an attorney. Raphael lived but thirty-seven years, and in that short space carried the art of painting so far beyond what it had before reached, that he appears to stand alone as a model to his successors. Generally speaking, the life of all truly great men has been a life of intense labor.

Labor and Genius.—SYDNEY SMITH.

76.

The heifer that lows in the upland farm
Far heard, lows not thine ear to charm.
The sexton, tolling his bell at noon,
Deems not that great Napoleon
Stops his horse, and lists with delight,
While his files sweep round you Alpine height.
Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.
All are needed by each one—
Nothing is fair or good alone.

Each and All.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

SLIDE OF A THIRD.

The Slide of a Third corresponds to the interval between C and E, or Do and Mi. It is used upon words requiring more emphasis than is needed in the ordinary speaking voice.

77.

I tell you that this is to me quite the most amazing among the phenomena of humanity. I am surprised at no depths to which, when once warped of its honor, humanity can be degraded. But this is wonderful to me,—oh, how wonderful!—to see woman with a power, if she would wield it, purer than the air of heaven, and stronger than the seas of earth, abdicate this majesty, to play at precedence with her next-door neighbor.

Queen's Gardens.—JOHN RUSKIN.

78.

My liege, your anger can recall your trust,
Annul my office, spoil me of my lands,
Rifle my coffers; but my name, my deeds,
Are royal in a land beyond your sceptre.

I found France rent asunder:
The rich men despots, and the poor, banditti;
Sloth in the mart, and schism within the temple.
I have re-created France; and from the ashes
Of the old feudal and decrepit carcass,
Civilization on her luminous wings
Soars Phoenix-like to Jove!

Richelieu.—EDWARD LYTTTON BULWER.

SLIDE OF A FIFTH.

The Slide of a Fifth corresponds to the interval between C and G, or Do and Sol.

79.

Yet this is Rome

That sat on her seven hills and from her throne
Of beauty ruled the world! Yet we are Romans!
Why in that elder day, to be a Roman
Was greater than a king! And once again—
Hear me, ye walls, that echoed to the tread
Of either Brutus!—once again I swear,
The Eternal City shall be free!

Rienzi's Address to the Romans.—MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

SLIDE OF AN OCTAVE.

The slide of an Octave corresponds to the interval between C and C, or Do and Do.

80.

"Sir, you have much to confess," roared the General, "and I will wring it out of you! If you refuse, I'll shut you up in a dungeon for ten years! You are associated with conspirators; you countenanced revolution in Florence; you openly took part with Republicans. Sir, you are in a position of imminent danger. I tell you—beware!"

The General said this in an awful voice which was meant to strike terror into the soul of his captive.

The Dodge Club.—PROF. JAMES DEMILLE.

CIRCUMFLEX.

The preceding Inflections are called Simple, Single, and Direct Slides.

The Circumflex (*circum*, around; *flectere*, to bend) or Wave, Complex, Double, and Indirect Slide, is a wave or turn of the voice, including both a rise and a fall on the same syllable; named Rising or Falling according to the *termination* of the Slide.

Simple facts and questions are stated or asked in simple or direct slides. If the fact or question is modified or complex in any way, the voice indicates it by the Circumflex. No inflection is so expressive, the slide itself generally implying as much as the words upon which it is placed. It is the characteristic utterance of doubt, contrast, comparison, insinuation, raillery and sarcasm.

[The Circumflex is measured in the same way as the Direct Slides, though when its length exceeds that of the Whole Tone, it generally extends through several words of the sentence.]

81.

"If to dō were as easy as to knōw what were gōod to do, chāpels had been chārches, and poor men's cottages princes' palāces. It is a

good divine that föllows his own instructions. I can easier teāch twenty what were gööd to be done than to be one of the twenty to föllow mine own teāching."

Merchant of Venice.—SHAKESPEARE.

82.

None dared withstand him to his fäce,
But one sly maiden spake aside:

“The little witch is evil-eyed!
Her móther only killed a ców
Or witched a chürn or däiry-pan,
But she, forsooth, must charm a man!”

The Witch's Daughter.—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

83.

“You säy you are a bëtter soldier.
Let it appeär so. Make your vaunting trüe,
And it shall please me wéll. For mine own
Part, I shall be gläd to learn of nöble men.”

Julius Caesar.—SHAKESPEARE.

84.

“There's no knöwing,” said Dolly, “whät you may have learned
among those children at the asylum!”

“May I go to the evening school?” asked Rose. “It is a frée
school.”

“Well, you're not free to gö, if it is. You know how to reäd and
wríte, and I have tăught you how to make chänge pretty well—that's
all you need for my purposes. You're too gränd to trim căps and
bõnnets like your Aunt Döly, I suppose. It's quite beneath a chărity
orphan, of coûrse!”

Rose Clark.—FANNY FERN.

85.

They owned it coüldn't have well been wörsé.
To go from a full to an empty purse,
To expect a revërsion and get a revërsé^e
Was truly a dismal feature.

But it wasn't strange—they whispered—at all.
That the summer of pride should have its fall
Was quite according to Nature.
She wasn't ruined,—they ventured to hope—
Because she was poor she needn't mope.
Few people were better off for soap,
And that was a consolation.

The Proud Miss MacBride.—JOHN G. SAXE.

86.

[“As the Emphasis increases, the length of the Slide increases.”]

INCREASING SLIDES.

“ In a fortnight or three weeks,” said my uncle Toby, smiling, “ he might march.” “ He will never march, an’ please your honor, in this world,” said the corporal. “ He will march,” said my uncle Toby, rising up with one shoe off. “ An’ please your honor,” said the corporal, “ he will never march but to his grave.” “ He shall march,” cried my uncle Toby, “ he shall march to his regiment.” “ He cannot stand it,” said the corporal. “ He shall be supported,” said my uncle Toby. “ Ah-well-a-day, do what we can for him,” said Trim, maintaining his point, “ the poor soul will die.” “ He shall not,” shouted my uncle Toby, with an oath. The Accusing Spirit which flew up to heaven’s chancery, blushed as he gave it in, and the Recording Angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word and blotted it out forever.

The Story of La Fèvre.—LAURENCE STERNE.

[The Slides of the Fifth and Octave, being the most emphatic, are consequently the least used, and their use is always a matter of taste and judgment. Where one reader would give extreme emphasis to a passage another would render it as correctly, and quite as acceptably, with less. The Slides of the Whole Tone, the Third and Circumflex being the only ones used in ordinary speech and reading are consequently the most practical. But drill upon all the Slides—with single sounds and words—is specially recommended, as developing flexibility of tone.]

SELECTIONS.

THE BREATH OF LIFE.

We are told that "God made man upright, but he has found out many inventions." Though evidently intended in a moral sense, it is no less true in a physical one, and its truth is especially significant to the student of anatomy and physiology. For one "upright" man or woman, are to be found scores of round shoulders, protruding shoulder-blades, sunken chests, distorted ribs, bow legs, crooked spines, cramped toes and fingers. Man has found out many inventions of sitting, walking, dressing, working, sleeping, in the most unnatural positions of body, and owing to his strange and unaccountable tendency to the wrong when the right would better serve his purpose, these are persisted in even when proved fatal to comfort and health. Down through generations are handed the bodily deformities which hamper and disfigure the race, but all speculation as to the cause of so much weakness, helplessness and ugliness becomes needless when we reflect that these were not parts of the original plan, for "God made man upright," although he has since "found out many inventions." We are also told that "when God made man He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." Alas, that the inventive faculty should tamper with this also, and that the very breath of life should become life-destroying.

It is fair to assume that all men and women of average intelligence are acquainted with the fact that the act of

breathing is the process by which air is taken into the lungs and expelled from them, supplying the system with oxygen, which is necessary for the warmth of the body and the purification of the blood. They know also that the lungs are conical organs, one on each side of the chest, and composed of air cells which are expanded when the chest is enlarged, contracted when it is diminished. Perhaps their knowledge of respiration also includes the fact that the muscles of the back and ribs are in some way employed in the act of breathing; that a hearty meal interferes with the process; that it is easier to talk, sing, or read aloud "on an empty stomach" than a full one, and that a sense of relief is instantly experienced on leaving a close room for the freedom of the outdoor air.

It would not be safe to assert that these persons could intelligently explain the reasons for these facts. Still less probable is it that they could account for the pains and "stitches," the irritation or inflammation of the chest, the "sore spots" and "catches" of the breath with which the great majority are only too familiar. How tremendous is the astonishment of those who are told by phrenologist, physician, or teacher, "You do not breathe properly."

"Don't breathe properly! Why, I supposed breathing was a natural function and took care of itself." Certainly, it will take care of itself if allowed to do so; but interference with this natural function is one of the many inventions which men, and especially women, have found out to their ruin.

That consumption is one of the great physical scourges of the human race, is now received as an axiom. We have grown familiar with the advertisements of druggists and doctors—"Consumption can be cured." Is it not true, that to a great extent, "Consumption can be prevented?"

We are bound to admit that in all diseases an ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure. To one familiar with diseases of the respiratory organs, this truth has a more than ordinary significance, the approach of all lung and bronchial troubles being slow, insidious, deceptive, easily checked at the outset; but if too long neglected, defying all mortal care and skill.

There can be nothing new said against corsets and tight-lacing, but something more than this popular outcry is needed. All this should be said, but other things should not be left unsaid. Emerson says that "the progress of the intellect is to the clearer vision of causes, which neglects surface differences." These surface differences will satisfy neither physiologist nor philosopher. The medical and mental eye looks farther and judges more truly. Many women who are judicious in respect to dress, and many men who would as soon think of wearing streamers as stays, are among the first to succumb to lung troubles.

It is true that nothing can be worse for the lungs than the pressure brought to bear upon them by tight clothing. Draw a strap around a sponge and the air-cells are gradually and completely compressed. Just as surely does a pressure upon the chest and waist hamper the free use of the ribs and muscles, while the air-cells of the lungs struggle in vain for the necessary amount of their proper nourishment. The lower and stronger parts of the lungs being thus impeded in their work, the act of breathing—if carried on at all (and it is amazing how few foolish people realize the small amount which the world would lose if they should stop breathing entirely)—must be transferred to the upper and weaker part. This cramping and starving process long continued—this overtasking of the weaker parts of the organs, results most naturally and logically in

irritation which speedily grows into inflammation, producing soreness and pains in the chest, susceptibility to colds, and the innumerable symptoms of disease and decay which go steadily on in their work of destruction and certain, if lingering, death. Everything, therefore, which in any way restricts the free use of all the muscles of the waist and chest, interferes with the function of breathing, and throws this duty upon the weakest part of the lungs, obliging them finally to succumb to the unnatural and self-imposed strain.

The woman who prides herself on her good sense regarding corsets, will sit all day long over the sewing-machine embellishing with superfluous tucks and ruffles the clothes which require her to stand all day long over the ironing-board. She spends hours over fascinating fancy-work which requires a confined position of body, and, as change from that employment, takes up a novel, which allows an easier attitude and rest for the fingers. Content to breathe the dry furnace air of our modern houses, at no time does she willingly take active exercise out of doors. Formal calls, shopping expeditions, evening entertainments, full-dress drives on a fashionable avenue—these are the only occasions upon which she encounters the pure air, and at these times either the endless precautions of wraps and mufflers prevent it from being of any benefit, or carelessness of exposure makes it a positive injury.

The women who have no choice of duties or pleasures, whose time is spent in the hot air of the kitchen, the close atmosphere of the shop, the mill, the dressmaker and bonnet-maker's rooms—these are also the women with the little cough, the slight pain in the chest, all the small symptoms with which physicians are dreadfully familiar—the unmistakable initials of sickness and death.

The men whose business keeps them in cramped positions

over the cobbler's last, the tailor's bench, the dentist's chair, at the easel, the desk—all these must suffer likewise, unless the outdoor air and exercise is sufficient to neutralize the injury. Most men have the desire, as well as the opportunity, for this free, active stir after the confinement of the day. It is no unusual thing for the horse-car to roll by unnoticed while they walk home from the office or the store, with the energetic stride and deep inspiration which does more than anything else to repair the waste of the day. Too true is it that while "man works till set of sun, woman's work is never done," giving her little opportunity, even if she had the desire, to escape from her daily bondage, leaving physical toil and mental care behind her.

"Oh, that is a medicine which cures everything," we hear said in a contemptuous tone and with a shrug of the shoulders; "I have no faith in it for that reason." But many diseases spring from one source, assuming in different persons different forms, dependent upon peculiarities of constitution and temperament. What causes rheumatism in one, may in another develop into pleurisy or dyspepsia, bronchitis or fever. The delicate woman lying on the lounge with headache, and the portly man braced in his chair with gout, may seem to need utterly different medicines and styles of treatment, but the physician knows that they differ only as types of the same species. A bad state of the blood has a hundred ways of manifestation, and chooses with seeming capriciousness divers afflictions for its many victims. The lack of proper nourishment for the blood is one cause of its impurity, and impure blood is one of the most common causes of all disease. In no way can it be so effectually defrauded of its food as by wrong habits of breathing, which diminish its supply of oxygen, impair its circulation, and cripple every function of the body.

Nature revenges herself for our neglect of any physical or mental power by depriving us of its use. The positions of body which cramp or hinder the action of the muscles of the diaphragm, will in time weaken these muscles, and limit the power, even if there is inclination, to draw a full, deep breath. The muscles should not be allowed to grow weak from disuse; respiration should not be confined to the upper part of the lungs; the chest should not be required to do the work of the diaphragm; the habit of breathing fully and deeply should be firmly established. The prevention of these things is plain, easy, requiring but little time, slight exertion, no medicine, and no money.

All that is needed is an erect position of the body, expanded chest, and deep inspiration in the pure air. The elasticity and vigor of all the muscles can be greatly increased by percussion by patting. Such exercise should be oftenest taken by those whose employments are sedentary. Let the public school-teacher, who finds her scholars growing noisy in proportion as she grows nervous, open all the windows, and for two minutes keep the children on their feet, while they exercise the chest by moderate percussion, and the lungs by long, deep, energetic breathing. The rest and refreshment will be far out of proportion to the time and effort expended in this simple way. Such exercise will be beneficial to any one who will take it, and is the surest cure for the temporary depression of spirits, slight headaches, and fatigue which often follow too long confinement indoors, or application to any special work. Its simplicity makes many skeptical concerning its efficacy, and experience, like that of the old man who attributed his long life and health to having "plenty of God's pure air from an open east winder," is the only thing which can prove to unbelievers the great value of exercise as preventive and cure.

Much of the difficulty in reading aloud lies in "getting out of breath." There is no obstacle so common, yet none so easily overcome. The lungs should be filled before beginning to read, and refilled at every convenient pause—always *before* they are exhausted. With a little practice every one—even those with weak vocal organs and small breathing capacity—can acquire the "knack" of keeping the lungs sufficiently filled, and doing it so quickly and quietly as to avoid drawing attention to the process. No good singer, actor, or reader is ever out of breath, even when appearing to be so for the purpose of producing a certain effect.—*Phrenological Journal*.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY.

SUPPOSE it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and the moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think that we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the state which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight?

Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, the happiness of every one of us and, more or less, of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which

has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world; the pieces are the phenomena of the universe; the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just, and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well, the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated, without haste, but without remorse.

What I mean by Education is learning the rules of this mighty game. In other words, education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of Nature, under which name I include not merely things and their forces, but men and their ways; and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws. For me, education means neither more nor less than this. Anything which professes to call itself education must be tried by this standard, and if it fails to stand the test, I will not call it education, whatever may be the force of authority or of numbers upon the other side.

It is important to remember that, in strictness, there is no such thing as an uneducated man. Take an extreme case. Suppose that an adult man, in the full vigor of his faculties, could be suddenly placed in the world as Adam is said to have been, and then left to do as he best might. How long would he be left uneducated? Not five minutes. Nature would begin to teach him, through the eye, the ear, the touch, the properties of objects. Pain and pleasure would be at his elbow, telling him to do this and avoid

that; and by slow degrees the man would receive an education, which, if narrow, would be thorough, real, and adequate to his circumstances, though there would be no extras and very few accomplishments.

Thus the question of compulsory education is settled so far as Nature is concerned. Her bill on that question was framed and passed long ago. But ignorance is visited as sharply as willful disobedience; incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first; but the blow without the word. It is left to you to find out why your ears are boxed.

That man, I think, has had a liberal education, who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order; ready like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose brain is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of Nature and of the laws of her operations; one, who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

Such an one and no other, I conceive, has had a liberal education; for he is, as completely as a man can be, in harmony with Nature. He will make the best of her and she of him. They will get on together rarely; she as his ever beneficent mother; he as her mouthpiece, her conscious self, her minister and interpreter.—*Lay Sermons.*

ODE ON THE POETS.

JOHN KEATS.

Bards of Passion and of Mirth,
Ye have left your souls on earth!
Have ye souls in heaven too,
Double-lived in regions new?
Yes, and those of heaven commune
With the spheres of sun and moon;
With the noise of fountains wonderous
And the parle of voices thunderous;
With the whisper of heaven's trees
And one another in soft ease,
Seated on Elysian lawns
Browsed by none but Dian's fawns;
Underneath large bluebells tented,
Where the daisies are rose-scented,
And the rose herself has got
Perfume which on earth is not;
Where the nightingale doth sing
Not a senseless, trancèd thing,
But divine, melodious truth,
Philosophic numbers smooth;
Tales and golden histories
Of heaven and its mysteries.

Thus ye live on high, and then
On the earth ye live again;
And the souls ye left behind you
Teach us here the way to find you,
Where your other souls are joying,
Never slumbered, never cloying:
Here, your earth-born souls still speak
To mortals, of their little week;
Of their sorrows and delights;
Of their passions and their spites;
Of their glory and their shame;

What doth strengthen and what maim.
Thus ye teach us every day
Wisdom, though fled far away.

Bards of Passion and of Mirth,
Ye have left your souls on earth!
Ye have souls in heaven too,
Double-lived in regions new!

OUR HONORED DEAD.

EDWARD EVERETT.

IT has been the custom from the remotest antiquity to preserve and hand down to posterity, in bronze and in marble, the counterfeit presentment of illustrious men. Within the last few years modern research has brought to light on the banks of the Tigris, huge slabs of alabaster, buried for ages, which exhibit in relief the faces and the persons of men who governed the primeval East in the gray dawn of history. Three thousand years have elapsed since they lived and reigned and built palaces and fortified cities and waged war and gained victories of which the trophies are carved upon these monumental tablets,—the triumphal procession, the chariots laden with spoil, the drooping captive, the conquered monarch in chains,—but the legends inscribed upon the stone are imperfectly deciphered, and little beyond the names of the personages, and the most general tradition of their exploits is preserved.

In like manner the obelisks and temples of ancient Egypt are covered with the sculptured images of whole dynasties of Pharaohs,—older than Moses, older than Joseph,

whose titles are recorded in the hieroglyphics with which the granite is charged, and which are gradually yielding up their long concealed mysteries to the sagacity of modern criticism. The plastic arts, as they passed into Hellas, with all the other arts which give grace and dignity to our nature, reached a perfection unknown to Egypt or Assyria; and the heroes of Greece and Rome, immortalized by the sculptor, still people the galleries and museums of the modern world.

In every succeeding age and in every country in which the fine arts have been cultivated, the respect and affection of survivors have found a pure and rational gratification in the historical portrait and the monumental statue of the honored and loved in private life, and especially of the great and good who have deserved well of their country.

The skill of the painter and sculptor, which thus comes in aid of the memory and imagination, is in its highest degree one of the rarest, as it is one of the most exquisite accomplishments within our attainment, and in its perfection as seldom witnessed as the perfection of speech or music. The plastic hand must be moved by the same ethereal instinct as the eloquent lips or the recording pen. The number of those who, in the language of Michael Angelo, can discern the finished statue in the shapeless block and bid it start into artistic life—who are endowed with the exquisite gift of molding the rigid bronze or the lifeless marble into graceful, majestic and expressive forms—is not greater than the number of those who are able to make the spiritual essence, the finest shades of thought and feeling, sensible to the mind, through the eye and ear, in the mysterious embodiment of the written and the spoken word. If Athens, in her palmiest days, had but one Pericles, she had also but one Phidias.

The portraits and statues of the honored dead kindle the generous ambition of the youthful aspirant to fame. Themistocles could not sleep for the trophies in the Ceramicus; and when the living Demosthenes had ceased to speak, the stony lips remained to rebuke and exhort his degenerate countrymen. More than a hundred years have elapsed since the great Newton passed away; but from age to age his statue by Roubillac, in the ante-chapel of Trinity College will give distinctness to the conceptions formed of him by hundreds and thousands of ardent youthful spirits, filled with reverence for that transcendent intellect, which, from the phenomena that fall within our limited vision, deduced the imperial law by which the Sovereign Mind rules the entire universe. We can never look on the person of Washington; but his serene and noble countenance, perpetuated by the pencil and the chisel, is familiar to far greater multitudes than ever stood in his living presence, and will be thus familiar to the latest generation.

What parent, as he conducts his son to Mount Auburn or to Bunker Hill, will not, as he passes before their monumental statues, seek to heighten his reverence for virtue, for patriotism, for science, for learning, for devotion to the public good, as he bids him contemplate the form of that grave and venerable Winthrop, who left his pleasant home in England to come and found a new republic in this un-trodden wilderness; of that ardent and intrepid Otis, who first struck out the spark of American independence; of that noble Adams, its most eloquent champion on the floor of Congress; of that martyr, Warren, who laid down his life in its defense; of that self-taught Bowditch, who, without a guide, threaded the starry mazes of the heavens; of that Story, honored at home and abroad as one of the brightest luminaries of the law, and, by a felicity of which

I believe there is no other example, admirably portrayed in marble by his son?

Your long rows of quarried granite may crumble to the dust; the corn-fields in yonder villages ripening to the sickle may, like the plains of stricken Lombardy, be kneaded into bloody clods by the madding wheels of artillery; this populous city, like the old cities of Etruria and Campagna Romagna, may be desolated by the pestilence which walketh in darkness, may decay with the lapse of time, and the busy mart, which now rings with the din of trade, become as lonely and still as Carthage or Tyre, as Babylon or Nineveh; but the names of the great and good shall survive the desolation and the ruin; the memory of the wise, the brave, the patriotic shall never perish.

Yes, Sparta is a wheat-field; a Bavarian prince holds court at the foot of the Acropolis; the traveling *virtuoso* digs for marble in the Roman Forum, and beneath the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; but Lycurgus and Leonidas, and Miltiades and Demosthenes, and Cato and Tully still live. All the great and good shall live in the heart of the ages while marble and bronze shall endure; and when marble and bronze have perished, they shall still live in memory, so long as men shall reverence law, honor patriotism and love liberty!

THE OLD POLITICIAN.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Now that Tom Dunstan's cold,
Our shop is duller;
Scarce a story is told!
And our chat has lost the old
Red republican color!
Though he was sickly and thin,
He gladdened us with his face.
How, warming at rich man's sin,
With bang of the fist, and chin
Thrust out, he argued the case!
He prophesied folk should be free,
And the money-bags be bled;—
“She's coming, she's coming!” said he;
“Courage, boys! Wait and see!
Freedom's ahead!”

All day we sat in the heat,
Like spiders spinning,
Stitching full, fine, and fleet,
While the old Jew on his seat
Sat greasily grinning;
And there Tom said his say,
And prophesied Tyranny's death;
And the tallow burnt all day,
And we stitched and stitched away
In the thick smoke of our breath,
Wearily, wearily, so wearily
With hearts as heavy as lead;—
But, “Patience! she's coming!” said he;
“Courage, boys! Wait and see!
Freedom's ahead!”

And at night when we took here
The pause allowed to us,

The paper came with the beer
And Tom read, sharp and clear,
The news out loud to us.
And then in his witty way
He threw the jest about.
The cutting things he'd say
Of the wealthy and 'the gay!
How he turned them inside out!
And it made our breath more free
To hearken to what he said;—
“She's coming, she's coming!” says he;
“Courage, boys! Wait and see!
Freedom's ahead!”

But grim Jack Hart, with a sneer,
Would mutter, “Master!
If Freedom means to appear,
I think she might step here
A little faster!”
Then it was fine to see Tom flame
And argue and prove and preach,
Till Jack was silent for shame,
Or a fit of coughing came
O' sudden to spoil Tom's speech.
Ah! Tom had the eyes to see
When Tyranny should be sped;—
“She's coming, she's coming!” said he;
“Courage, boys! Wait and see!
Freedom's ahead!”

But Tom was little and weak;
The hard hours shook him;
Hollower grew his cheek,
And when he began to speak
The coughing took him.
Ere long the cheery sound
Of his chat among us ceased,
And we made a purse all round
That he might not starve, at least.

His pain was sorry to see,
Yet there—on his poor sick-bed,
“She’s coming in spite of me!
Courage and wait,” cried he,
“Freedom’s ahead!”

A little before he died,
Just to see his passion!
“Bring me a paper!” he cried,
And then to study it tried
In his old sharp fashion;
And with eyeballs glittering,
His look on me he bent,
And said that savage thing
Of the lords of the Parliament,
Then darkening, smiling on me,
“What matter if one be dead?
She’s coming, at least,” said he;
“Courage, boys! Wait and see!
Freedom’s ahead!”

And now Tom Dunstan’s cold
The shop feels duller;
Scarce a story is told;
Our talk has lost the old
Red republican color!
But we see a figure gray,
And we hear a voice of death,
And the tallow burns all day,
And we stitch and stitch away
In the thick smoke of our breath;
Ay, here in the dark sit we,
While wearily, wearily,
We hear him call from the dead;
“She’s coming, she’s coming,” says he,
“Freedom’s ahead!”

How long, O Lord, how long
Doth thy handmaid linger?

She who shall right the wrong—
Make the oppressed strong—
Sweet morrow, bring her!
Hasten her over the sea,
O Lord, ere hope be fled;
Bring her to men and to me;
O slave, pray still on thy knee
For the freedom ahead!

IN THE HIGHLANDS.

WILLIAM BLACK.

THE monotonous sound of the waterfall, so far from disturbing the new guest of Castle Dare, only soothed her to rest. But in the very midst of the night she was startled by some loud commotion that appeared to prevail both within and without the house; and when she was fully awakened it seemed to her that the whole earth was being shaken to pieces in the storm. The wind howled in the chimneys; the rain dashed on the window-panes with a rattle as of musketry; far below she could hear the awful booming of the Atlantic breakers. The gusts that drove against the high house seemed ready to tear it from its foothold of rock and whirl it inland; or was it the sea itself that was rising in its thunderous power to sweep away this bauble from the face of the mighty cliffs? And then the wild and desolate morning that followed! Through the bewilderment of the running water on the panes, she looked abroad on the tempest-riven sea—a slate-colored waste of hurrying waves with wind-swept streaks of foam on them—and on the lowering and ever-changing clouds.

But next day—such are the rapid changes in the Highlands—broke blue and shining; and Miss Gertrude White

was amazed to find that the awful Sound was now brilliant in the most beautiful colors—for the tide was low and the yellow sandbanks were shining through the blue waters of the sea. And would she not, seeing that the boat was lying down at the quay now, sail round the island and see the splendid sight of the Atlantic breaking on the wild coast on the western side? She hesitated; and then when it was suggested that she might walk across the island, she eagerly accepted the alternative.

But where Macleod, eager to please her and show her the beauty of the Highlands, saw lovely white sands, smiling plains of verdure, and far views of the sunny sea, she only saw loneliness and desolation and a constant threatening of death from the fierce Atlantic. Could anything have been more beautiful, he said to himself, than this magnificent scene?—the wildly rushing seas, coming thundering on to the rocks and springing so high into the air that the snow-white foam showed black against the glare of the sky; the nearer islands gleaming with a touch of brown on their sunward side, while far away in the north the mountains were faint and spectral in the haze of the sunlight. Then the wild coast around them, with its splendid masses of granite and its spare grass, a brown-green in the warm sun; its bays of silver sand, and its sea-birds whiter than the white clouds that come sailing over the blue. She recognized only the awfulness and the loneliness of that wild shore, with its suggestions of crashing storms in the night-time and the cries of drowning men dashed helplessly on the cruel rocks. She was very silent all the way back, though he told her stories of the fairies that used to inhabit those sandy and grassy plains.

And could anything have been more magical than the beauty of that evening after the storm had altogether died

away? The red sunset sank behind the dark olive-green of the hills; a pale, clear twilight took its place and shone over those mystic ruins that were the object of many a thought and many a pilgrimage in the far past and forgotten years; then the stars began to glimmer as the distant shores and the sea grew dark; a wonderful radiance rose behind the low hills; across the waters of the Sound came a belt of quivering light as the white moon sailed slowly up into the sky. There was an odor of new-mown hay in the night air. Far away they could hear the murmuring of the waves around the rocks. They did not speak a word as they walked along to those solemn ruins overlooking the sea, that were now a mass of mysterious shadow except where the eastern walls and the tower were touched by the silvery light that had just come into the heavens.—*Macleod of Dare.*

COMPENSATION.

FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

Oh, the compensating springs! Oh, the balance-wheels of life,
Hidden away in the workings under the seeming strife!
Slowing the fret and the friction, weighting the whirl and the force.
Evolving the truest power from each unconscious source.

How shall we gauge the whole, who can only guess a part?
How can we read the life when we cannot spell the heart?
How shall we measure another, we who can never know
From the juttings above the surface, the depth of the vein below?

Even our present way is known to ourselves alone,
Height and abyss and torrent, flower and thorn and stone;
But we gaze on another's path as a far-off mountain scene,
Scanning the outlined hills, but never the vales between.

The easy path in the lowland hath little of grand or new,
But a toilsome ascent leads onward to a wide and glorious view;
Peopled and warm is the valley, lonely and chill the height;
But the peak that is nearer the storm-cloud is nearer the stars of light.

Launch on the foaming stream that bears you along like a dart,—
There is danger of rapid and rock, there is tension of muscle and heart;
Glide on the easy current, monotonous, calm and slow,
You are spared the quiver and strain in the safe and quiet flow.

For rapture of love is linked with the pain or fear of loss,
And the hand that takes the crown must ache with many a cross;
Yet he who hath never a conflict, hath never a victor's palm,
And only the toilers know the sweetness of rest and calm.

Ah, if we knew it all we surely should understand
That the balance of joy and sorrow is held with an even hand;
That the scale of success or loss shall never overflow,
And that compensation is twined with the lot of high and low.

THE SERVICE OF ART.

GEORGE ELIOT.

KLESMER made his most deferential bow in the wide doorway of the antechamber. Gwendolen met him with unusual gravity, and holding out her hand, said, "It is most kind of you to come, Herr Klesmer. I hope you have not thought me presumptuous."

"I took your wish as a command that did me honor," said Klesmer with answering gravity.

Gwendolen for once was under too great a strain of feeling to remember formalities. She continued standing near the piano, and Klesmer took his stand at the other end of

it with his back to the light and his terribly omniscient eyes upon her. No affectation was of use, and she began without delay.

"I wish to consult you, Herr Klesmer. We have lost all our fortune; we have nothing. I must get my own bread and I desire to provide for my mother, so as to save her from any hardship. The only way I can think of—and I should like it better than anything—is to be an actress, to go on the stage. But of course I should like to take a high position, and I thought—if you thought I could,"—here Gwendolen became a little more nervous—"it would be better for me to be a singer—to study singing also."

Klesmer put his hat on the piano, and folded his arms as if to concentrate himself.

"I know," Gwendolen resumed, "that my method of singing is very defective; but I have been ill-taught. I could be better taught; I could study. And you will understand my wish; to sing and act too, like Grisi, is a much higher position. Naturally I should wish to take as high a rank as I can. And I can rely on your judgment. I am sure you will tell me the truth."

Gwendolen somehow had the conviction that, now she made this serious appeal, the truth would be favorable. Still Klesmer did not speak. He was filled with compassion for this girl. Presently he said, with gentle, though quick utterance, "You have never seen anything, I think, of artists and their lives? I mean of musicians, actors, artists of any kind?"

"Oh, no," said Gwendolen, unperturbed by a reference to this obvious fact in the history of a young lady hitherto well provided for.

"You have probably not thought of an artistic career till now; you did not entertain the notion, the longing—

what shall I say?—you did not wish yourself an actress or anything of that sort, till the present trouble?"

"Not exactly, but I was fond of acting. I have acted; you saw me, if you remember, in charades," said Gwendolen really fearing that Klesmer had forgotten.

"Yes, yes," he answered quickly, "I remember perfectly."

He walked to the other end of the room. Gwendolen felt that she was being weighed. The delay was unpleasant. "I shall be very much obliged to you for taking the trouble to give me your advice, whatever it may be," she said gracefully.

"Miss Harleth," said Klesmer turning towards her, and speaking with a slight increase of accent, "I should reckon myself guilty if I put a false visage on things—made them too black or too white. The gods have a curse for him who willingly tells another the wrong road. You are a beautiful young lady. You have been brought up in ease. You have not said to yourself, 'I must know this exactly;' 'I must understand this exactly;' 'I must do this exactly.'" In uttering these three terrible *musts*, Klesmer lifted up three long fingers in succession. "You have not been called upon to be anything but a charming young lady with whom it is impossible to find fault. Well, then, with that preparation, you wish to try the life of the artist; a life of arduous, unceasing work, and—uncertain praise. Your praise would have to be earned like your bread; both would come slowly, scantily—what do I say?—they might hardly come at all."

This tone of discouragement which Klesmer half hoped might suffice without anything more unpleasant, roused some resistance in Gwendolen. With an air of pique she said, "I thought that you, being an artist, would consider

the life one of the most honorable and delightful. And if I can do nothing better? I suppose that I can put up with the same risks that other people do?"

"Do nothing better!" said Klesmer, a little fired. "No, my dear Miss Harleth, you could do nothing better—neither man nor woman could do any better—if you could do what was best or good of its kind. I am not decrying the life of the true artist. I am exalting it. I say it is out of reach of any but choice organizations—natures framed to love perfection and to labor for it; ready, like all true lovers, to endure, to wait, to say, 'I am not yet worthy, but she—Art, my mistress—is worthy and I will live to merit her.' An honorable life? Yes, but the honor comes from the inward vocation and the hard-won achievement; there is no honor in donning the life as a livery."

"I am quite prepared to bear hardships at first," she said. "Of course no one can become celebrated all at once."

"My dear Miss Harleth," he replied, "you have not yet conceived what excellence is. You must know what you have to strive for, and then you must subdue your mind and body to unbroken discipline. Now what sort of issue might be fairly expected from all this self-denial? You would ask that. It is right that your eyes should be open to it. I will tell you truthfully. The issue would be uncertain and—most probably—would not be worth much."

Gwendolen's dread of showing weakness urged her to self-control.

"You think I want talent, or am too old to begin."

"Yes! The desire and training should have begun years ago. Any great achievement in acting or in music grows with the growth. Whenever an artist has been able to say, 'I came, I saw, I conquered,' it has been at the end of

patient practice. Genius at first is little more than a great capacity for receiving discipline. Singing and acting, like the fine dexterity of the juggler with his cups and balls, require a shaping of the organs towards a finer and finer certainty of effect. Your muscles—your whole frame—must go like a watch, true, true, to a hair. That is the work of youth before habits have been determined. You would find, after your education in doing things slackly for one and twenty years, great difficulties in study; you would find mortification in the treatment you would get when you presented yourself on the footing of skill. You would be subjected to tests; people would no longer feign not to see your blunders. You would at first be accepted only on trial. You would have to keep your place in a crowd, and, after all, it is likely you would lose it and get out of sight; any success must be won by the utmost patience. If you determine to face these hardships and still try, you will have the dignity of a high purpose, even though you may have chosen unfortunately. You will have some merit, though you may win no prize. You have asked my judgment on your chances of winning. I don't pretend to speak absolutely; but, measuring probabilities, my judgment is, you will hardly achieve more than mediocrity."

Gwendolen turned pale during this speech. At that moment she wished she had not sent for Herr Klesmer; this first experience of being taken on some other ground than that of her social rank and her beauty was becoming bitter to her. His words had really bitten into her self-confidence, and turned it into the pain of a bleeding wound. But she controlled herself and rose from her seat before she made any answer. It seemed natural that she should pause. At last she turned towards Klesmer and said with almost her usual air of proud equality, which in this inter-

view had not been hitherto perceptible, "I have to thank you for your kindness this morning. But I can't decide now. In any case I am greatly obliged to you. It was very bold of me to ask you to take this trouble."

When he had taken up his hat and was going to make his bow, Gwendolen's better self, conscious of an ingratitude which the clear-seeing Klesmer must have penetrated, made a desperate effort to find its way above the stifling layers of egotistic disappointment and irritation. Looking at him with a glance of the old gayety, she put out her hand, and said with a smile, "If I take the wrong road it will not be because of your flattery."

"God forbid that you should take any road but where you will find and give happiness," said Klesmer fervently. Then in foreign fashion, he touched her fingers lightly with his lips, and in another minute she heard the sound of his departing wheels upon the gravel.—*Daniel Deronda.*

SHIPWRECKED.

FROM THE FRENCH OF FRANÇOIS COPPIÉ.

BEFORE the wine-shop which o'erlooks the beach
Sits Jean Goëllo, rough of mien and speech;
Our coast-guard now whose arm was shot away
In the great fight of Navarino Bay:
Puffing his pipe he slowly sips his grog,
And spins sea-yarns to many an old sea-dog
Sitting around him.

Yes, lads, hear him say,
"Tis sixty years ago this very day
Since first I went to sea; on board, you know,
Of La Belle Honorine—lost long ago,—

An old three-masted tub, rotten almost,
Just fit to burn, bound for the Guinea coast.
We set all sail. The breeze was fair and stiff.
My boyhood had been passed 'neath yonder cliff,
Where an old man—my uncle, so he said—
Kept me at prawning for my daily bread.
At night he came home drunk. Such kicks and blows,
Ah me! What children suffer no man knows!

But once at sea 'twas ten times worse I found.
I learned to take, to bear, and make no sound.
The rope's-end, cuffs, kicks, blows, all fell on me
I was a ship's boy—'twas natural, you see—
No man had pity. Blows and stripes always;
For sailors knew no better in those days.
I ceased to cry. Tears brought me no relief;
I think I might have perished of mute grief,
Had not God sent a friend—a friend—to me.
Sailors believe in God—one *must* at sea.
On board that ship a God of mercy then
Had placed a dog among those cruel men.
We soon grew friends, fast friends, true friends, God knows.
When all the forecastle was fast asleep,
And our men caulked their watch, I used to creep
With Black among some boxes stowed on deck,
And with my arms clasped tightly round his neck,
I used to cry and cry and press my head
Close to the heart grieved by the tears I shed.
Night after night I mourned our piteous case,
While Black's large tongue licked my poor tear stained face

Poor Black! I think of him so often still!
At first we had fair winds our sails to fill;
But one hot night when all was calm and mute
Our skipper—a good sailor though a brute—
Gave a long look over the vessel's side,
Then to the steersman whispered half aside,
"See that ox-eye out yonder? It looks queer."
The man replied, "The storm will soon be here.

Hullo! All hands on deck! We'll be prepared!
Stow royals! Reef the courses! Pass the word!"
Vain! The squall broke ere we could shorten sail;
We lowered the topsails, but the raging gale
Spun our old ship about. The captain roared
His orders—lost in the great noise on board.
The gale grew worse and worse. She sprang a leak,
Her hold filled fast. We found we had to seek
Some way to save our lives. "Lower a boat!"
The captain shouted. Before one could float
Our ship broached to. The strain had broke her back.
Like a whole broadside boomed the awful crack.
She settled fast. Landsmen can have no notion
Of how it feels to sink beneath the ocean.
As the blue billows closed above our deck,
And with slow motion swallowed down the wreck,
I saw my past life by some flash outspread,
Saw the old port, its ships, its old pier head,
My own bare feet, the rocks, the sandy shore.
Salt water filled my mouth. I saw no more.

I did not struggle much—I could not swim.
I sank down deep, it seemed, drowned but for him.
For Black, I mean, who seized my jacket tight,
And dragged me out of darkness back to light;
The ship was gone, the captain's gig afloat.
By one brave tug he brought me near the boat.
I seized the gunwale, sprang on board and drew
My friend in after me. Of all our crew,
The dog and I alone survived the gale;
Afloat with neither rudder, oars, nor sail!

For five long nights and longer dreadful days
We floated onward in a tropic haze.
Fierce hunger gnawed us with its cruel fangs,
And mental anguish with its keener pangs.
Each morn I hoped; each night when hope was gone
My poor dog licked me with his tender tongue.

Under the blazing sun and starlit night
I watched in vain. No sail appeared in sight,
Round us the blue spread, wider, bluer, higher.
The fifth day my parched throat was all on fire,
When something suddenly my notice caught—
Black—shivering, crouching underneath a thwart
He looked—his dreadful look no tongue can tell,
And his kind eyes glared out like coals of hell!

"Here, Black! Old fellow, here!" I cried in vain.
He looked me in the face and crouched again.
I rose; he snarled, drew back. How piteously
His eyes entreated help! He snapped at me!
Then I knew all! Five days of tropic heat
Without one drop of drink, one scrap of meat,
Had made him rabid. He whose courage had
Preserved my life—my messmate, friend—was mad!

You understand? Can you see him and me,
The open boat tossed on a brassy sea,—
A child and a wild beast on board alone,
While overhead streams down the tropic sun,
And the boy crouching, trembling for his life?
I searched my pockets and I drew my knife,
And at that moment with a furious bound
The dog flew at me. I sprang half around.
He missed me in blind haste. With all my might
I seized his neck and grasped and held him tight.
I felt him writhe and try to bite, as he
Struggled beneath the pressure of my knee;
His red eyes rolled; sighs heaved his heavy coat,
I plunged my knife three times in his poor throat.

And so I killed my friend. I had but one.
What matters how, after that deed was done,
They picked me up half dead, drenched in his gore
And took me back to France. Need I say more?

I have killed me, ay, many—in my day
Without remorse, for sailors must obey.
One of a squad, once in Barbadoes, I
Shot my own comrade when condemned to die.
I never dream of *him*, for that was war.
Under old Magon, too, at Trafalgar
I hacked the hands off English boarders. Ten
My axe lopped off. I dream not of those men.
At Plymouth, in a prison hulk, I slew
Two English jailers, stabbed them through and through.
I *did*, confound them! But yet even now
The death of Black, although so long ago,
Upsets me. I'll not sleep to-night. It brings—
Here, boy! Another glass! We'll talk of other things!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

RUDDER GRANGE.

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

ONE afternoon as I was hurrying down Broadway to catch the five o'clock train, I met Waterford. He is an old friend of mine, and I used to like him pretty well.

"Hello!" said he, "where are you going?"

"Home," I answered.

"Is that so?" said he. "I didn't know you had one."

I was a little nettled at this, and so I said, somewhat brusquely perhaps:

"But you must have known I lived somewhere."

"Oh, yes, but I thought you boarded. I had no idea you had a home."

"But I have one and a very pleasant home, too. You must excuse me for not stopping longer, as I must catch my train."

"Oh, I'll walk along with you," said Waterford, and so we went down the street together.

"Where is your little house?" he asked.

"I don't live in a house at all."

"Why, where *do* you live?" he exclaimed stopping short.
"I live in a boat," said I.

"A boat! A sort of 'Rob Roy' arrangement, I suppose. Well, I would not have thought that of you. And your wife, I suppose, has gone home to her people?"

"She has done nothing of the kind," I answered. "She lives with me and she likes it very much. We are extremely comfortable, and our boat is not a canoe or any such nonsensical affair. It is a large, commodious canal-boat."

Waterford turned around and looked at me.

"Are you a deck-hand?" he asked.

"Deck—fiddlesticks!" I exclaimed.

"Well, you needn't get mad about it," he said. "I didn't mean to hurt your feelings; but I couldn't see what else you could be on a canal-boat. I don't suppose, for instance, that you're Captain."

"But I am," said I.

"Look here," said Waterford, "this is coming it rather strong, isn't it?"

As I saw he was getting angry, I told him all about it—told him how we had hired a stranded canal-boat and had fitted it up as a house, and how cosily we lived in it, and how we had taken a boarder.

"Well," said he, "that is certainly surprising. I'm coming out to see you some day. It will be better than going to Barnum's."

I told him—it is the way of society—that we would be glad to see him, and we parted. Waterford never did come to see us, and I merely mention this incident to show how

some of our friends talked about "Rudder Grange" when they first heard that we lived there.

Although we lived in a canal-boat we kept a girl. Her name was Pomona. Whether or not her parents gave her this name is doubtful. At any rate she did not seem quite decided about it herself, for she had not been with us more than two weeks before she expressed a desire to be called Clare. This longing of her heart was denied her. My wife, who was always correct, called her Pomona. I did the same whenever I could think not to say Bologna—which seemed to come very pat, for some reason or other. As for our boarder, he generally called her Altoona, connecting her in some way with the process of stopping for refreshments, in which she was an adept.

She was an earnest, hearty girl. She was always in good humor, and when I asked her to do anything, she assented in a bright, cheerful way and in a loud tone full of good-fellowship, as though she would say:

"Certainly, my high old boy! To be sure I will! Don't worry about it. Give your mind no more uneasiness on *that* subject. Of course I'll bring the hot water."

She did not know very much, but she delighted to learn and she was very strong. Whatever my wife told her to do, she did instantly—with a bang. The one thing about her that troubled me more than anything else was her taste for literature. It was not literature to which I objected, but her peculiar taste. She read in the kitchen every night after she had washed the dishes, but if she had not read aloud it would not have made so much difference to me. But I do not like the company of people who, like our girl, cannot read without pronouncing in a measured and distinct voice every word of what they are reading. And when the matter thus read appeals to one's every sentiment of aver-

sion, and there is no way of escaping it, the case is hard indeed.

From the first I felt inclined to order Pomona, if she could not attain the power of silent perusal, to cease from reading altogether; but Euphemia would not hear to this.

"Poor thing!" said she, "it would be cruel to take from her her only recreation. And she says she can't read in any other way. You needn't listen if you don't want to."

That was all very well in an abstract point of view; but the fact was that in practice, the more I didn't want to listen the more I heard. And when I was trying to read or reflect it was by no means exhilarating to my mind to hear from the next room that, "The lady cesel i a now si zed the weep on and all though the boor ly vil ly an re tain ed his vig gor ous hold she drew the blade through his fin gers and hoorl ed it far be hind her drip ping with jore." This sort of thing, kept up for an hour or so at a time, used to drive me nearly wild. On one particular night I was very tired and sleepy, and soon after I got into bed I dropped into a delightful slumber. But before long I was awakened by the fact that: "Sarah did not fi inch but grasp ed the heat ed i ron in her in ju red hand and when the ra bid an i mal ap proach ed she thrust the lu rid po ker in his —"

"My conscience!" said I to Euphemia, "can't that girl be stopped?"

"You wouldn't have her sit there and do nothing, would you?" said she.

"No, but she needn't read that way."

"She can't read any other way," said Euphemia drowsily.

"Yell after yell re soun ded as he wild ly sp rang to wards her and —"

"I can't stand that and I won't," said I. "Why don't

she go into the kitchen? The dining-room's no place for her."

"She must not sit there," said Euphemia. "There's a window-pane out. Can't you cover up your head?"

"I shall not be able to breathe if I do, but I suppose that's no matter," I replied.

The reading continued.

"Ha, ha! Lord Mar mont thun der ed thou too shalt suffer for all that this poor —"

I sprang out of bed.

Euphemia thought I was going for my pistol, and she gave one bound and stuck her head out of the door.

"Pomona, fly!" she cried.

"Yes, ma'am," said Pomona; and she got up and flew, though not very fast, I imagine. Where she flew to I don't know, but she took the lamp with her, and I could hear distinct syllables of agony and blood until she went to bed.

A ROYAL PRINCESS.

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

I, a princess, king-descended, decked with jewels, gilded, drest,
Would rather be a peasant with a baby at her breast,
For all I shine so like the sun, and am purple like the west.

Two and two my guards behind; two and two before;
Two and two on either hand, they guard me evermore;
Me, poor dove, that must not coo; eagle that must not soar.

All my fountains cast up perfumes, all my gardens grow
Scented woods and foreign spices, with all flowers in blow
That are costly, out of season, as the seasons go.

All my walls are lost in mirrors whereupon I trace
Self to right hand, self to left hand; self in every place,
Self-same solitary figure, self-same seeking face.

Then I have an ivory chair high to sit upon,
Almost like my father's chair which is an ivory throne;
There I sit upright and there I sit alone.

Alone by day, alone by night, alone days without end;
My father and my mother give me treasures, search and spend.
O my father! O my mother! have you ne'er a friend?

As I am a lofty princess, so my father is
A lofty king, accomplished in all kingly subtleties,
Holding in his strong right hand world-kingdom's balances.

He has quarreled with his neighbors, he has scourged his foes;
Vassal counts and princes follow where his pennon goes;
Long-descended valiant lords, whom the vulture knows.

On whose track the vulture swoops when they ride in state
To break the strength of armies and topple down the great;
Each of these my courteous servant, none of these my mate.

My father, counting up his strength sets down with equal pen,
So many head of cattle, head of horses, head of men;
These for slaughter, these for breeding, with the how and when.

Some to work on roads, canals; some to man his ships;
Some to smart in mines beneath sharp overseer's whips;
Some to trap fur beasts in lands where utmost winter nips.

Once it came into my heart and whelmed me like a flood
That these too are men and women, human flesh and blood;
Men with hearts and men with souls, though trodden down like mud.

Our feasting was not glad that night, our music was not gay;
On my mother's graceful head I marked a thread of gray;
My father, frowning at the fare, seemed every dish to weigh

The singing men and women sang that night as usual;
The dancers danced in pairs and sets, but music had a fall—
A melancholy, windy fall as at a funeral.

Amid the toss of torches to my chamber back we swept;
My ladies loosed my golden chain; meanwhile I could have wept
To think of some in galling chains whether they waked or slept.

A day went by, a week went by. One day I heard it said,
“Men are clamoring, women, children, clamoring to be fed;
Men like famished dogs are howling in the streets for bread.”

Other footsteps followed after with a weightier tramp;
Voices said: “Picked soldiers have been summoned from the camp
To quell these base-born ruffians who make free to howl and stamp.”

“Howl and stamp!” one answered. “They made free to hurl a stone
At the minister’s state coach, well aimed and stoutly thrown.”
“There’s work, then, for the soldiers, for this rank crop must be
mown.”

One I saw, a poor old fool with ashes on his head,
Whimpering because a girl had snatched his crust of bread;
Then he dropped; when some one raised him, it turned out that he
was dead.

These passed. The king. Stand up. Said my father with a smile,
“Daughter mine, your mother comes to sit with you awhile;
She is sad to-day, and who but you her sadness can beguile?”

He too left me. Shall I touch my harp now while I wait
(I hear them doubling guard below before our palace gate)—
Or shall I work the last gold stitch into my veil of state?

Or shall my women stand and read some unimpassioned scene—
There’s music of a lulling sort in words that pause between—
Or shall she merely fan me while I wait here for the queen?

Again I caught my father’s voice in sharp word of command:
“Charge!” a clash of steel. “Charge again, the rebels stand!
Smite and spare not, hand to hand; smite and spare not, hand to
hand!”

There swelled a tumult at the gate, high voices waxing higher;
A flash of red reflected light lit the cathedral spire;
I heard a cry for fagots, then I heard a yell of fire.

"Sit and roast there with your meat, sit and bake there with your
bread,
You who sat to see us starve," one shrieking woman said;
"Sit on your throne and roast with your crown upon your head."

Nay this thing will I do, while my mother tarrieth:
I will take my fine spun gold, but not to sew therewith,
I will take my gold and gems and rainbow fan and wreath;

With a ransom in my lap, a king's ransom in my hand,
I will go down to this people, will stand face to face, will stand
Where they curse king, queen, and princess of this cursed land.

They shall take all to buy them bread, take all I have to give;
I, if I perish, perish; they to-day shall eat and live;
I, if I perish, perish; that's the goal I half conceive.

Once to speak before the world, rend bare my heart and show
The lesson I have learned which is death, is life, to know.
I, if I perish, perish; in the name of God I go.

DOLLY.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

OUR little Dolly was a late autumn chicken, the youngest of ten children, the nursing, rearing, and caring for whom had straitened the limited salary of Parson Cushing of Poganuc Center, and sorely worn on the nerves and strength of the good wife, who plied the laboring oar in these performances.

It was Dolly's lot to enter the family at a period when

babies were no longer a novelty; when the house was full of the wants and clamors of older children, and the mother at her very wits' end with a confusion of jackets and trowsers, soap, candles, and groceries and the endless harassments of making both ends meet which pertain to the lot of a poor country minister's wife.

Although it never distinctly occurred to Dolly to murmur at her lot in life, yet at times she sighed over the dreadful insignificance of being only a little girl in a great family of grown-up people. For even Dolly's brothers were studying in the academy, and spouting scraps of superior Latin at her to make her stare and wonder at their learning. She was a robust little creature, and consequently received none of the petting which a more delicate child might have claimed. Once Dolly remembered to have had a sore throat with fever. The doctor was sent for. Her mother put away all her work and held her in her arms. Her father sat up rocking her nearly all night, and her noisy, royster-ing brothers came softly to her door and inquired how she was. Dolly was only sorry that the cold passed off so soon, and she found herself healthy and insignificant as ever. Being gifted with an active fancy, she sometimes imagined a scene when she should be sick and die, and her father and mother and everybody would cry over her. She could see no drawback to the interest of the scene, except that she could not be there to enjoy her own funeral, and see how much she was appreciated.

The parsonage had the advantage of three garrets—splendid ground for little people. There was first the garret over the kitchen, the floors of which in fall were covered with stores of yellow pumpkins, fragrant heaps of quinces, and less fragrant spread of onions. There were bins of shelled corn and of oats, and, as in every other gar-

ret in the house, there were also barrels of old sermons and family papers. Garret number two was over the central portion of the house. There were piles of bed-quilts and comforters, and chests of blankets; rows and ranges of old bonnets and old hats that seemed to nod mysteriously from their nails. There were old spinning-wheels, an old clock, old arm-chairs and old pictures, snuffy and grim, and more barrels of sermons. In one corner hung in order the dried herbs—catnip and boneset and elder-blow and hardhack and rosemary and tansy and pennyroyal, all gathered at the right time of the moon, dried and sorted and tied in bundles hanging from their different nails—those canonized floral saints which when living filled the air with odors of health and sweetness, and whose very mortal remains and dry bones were supposed to have healing virtues.

Then those barrels of sermons and old pamphlets! Dolly had turned them over and over, upsetting them on the floor, and reading their titles with amazed eyes. It seemed to her that there were some thousands of the most unintelligible things. “An Appeal on the Unlawfulness of a Man’s Marrying his Wife’s Sister” turned up in every barrel which she investigated till her soul despaired of finding an end. Then there were Thanksgiving sermons; Fast-day sermons; sermons that discoursed on the battle of Culloden; on the character of Frederick the Great; a sermon on the death of George the Second, beginning, “George! George! George is no more!” This somewhat dramatic opening caused Dolly to put that one discourse into her private library. But, oh, joy and triumph! One rainy day she found at the bottom of an old barrel a volume of the “Arabian Nights.” Henceforth her fortune was made. To read was with her a passion, and a book once read was read daily, always becoming dearer and dearer as an old friend. The “Arabian

Nights" transported her to foreign lands, gave her a new life of her own; and when things went astray with her, when the boys went to play higher than she dared to climb in the barn or started on fishing excursions, where they considered her an incumbrance, then she found a snug corner, where she could at once sail forth on her bit of enchanted carpet into fairy-land.—*Paganuc People.*

THE SEVEN DAYS.

FRANCES L. MACE.

MONDAY.

(*Day of the Moon.*)

DIANA, sister of the Sun! thy ray
Governs these opening hours. The world is wide,
We know not what new evil may betide
This six days' journey; by what unknown way
We come at last unto the royal day
Of prophecy and promise. Oh, preside
Propitious, and our doubting footsteps guide
Onward and sunward. Long in shadows gray
We have but slumbered—hidden from our view
Knowledge and wisdom in unfruitful night.
But, if upon the dawn's unfolding blue
Thy hand this day our destiny must write,
Once more our outer, inward life renew
With Heaven's first utterance—*Let there be light.*

TUESDAY.

(*Day of the War-God.*)

FEAR not, O soul, to-day! Imperial Mars
Leads on the hours, a brave and warlike train,
Fire in his glance and splendor in his reign,
From the first glitter through the sunrise bars
Till his red banner flames among the stars!

Thou too go forth, and fully armed maintain
 Duty and right. The hero is not slain
 Though pierced and wounded in a hundred wars.
 The daring are the deathless. He alone
 Is victor who stays not for any doom
 Foreshadowed; utters neither sigh nor moan
 Death-stricken, but right onward, his fair plume
 Scorched in the battle flame; through smoke and gloom
 Strikes for the right, nor counts his life his own.

WEDNESDAY.

(Day of *Odin*.)

THE mighty Odin rides abroad, and earth
 Trembles, and echoes back his ghostly sigh,
 More deep than thought, more sad than memory.
 The very birds rejoice in timid mirth,
 For in the forest sudden gusts have birth,
 And harsh against the pale, appealing sky
 Ascends his ravens' melancholy cry.
 Peace be with Odin. Of his ancient worth
 Many and proud the tales we will repeat,
 For sacred memories to these hours belong.
 But yesterday with reckless speed our feet
 Dared the bold height. With spirit no less strong
 To-day step softly. After battle's heat
 Warriors and wars are only themes for song.

THURSDAY.

(Day of *the Mighty*.)

WHITE-ROBED, white-crowned, and borne by steeds snow-white.
 The thunderer rolls across the echoing skies!
 No hour is this to dream of past surprise,
 Or with old runes the memory to delight.
 The mountain tops with prophet beams are bright,
 The eagle soars aloft with jubilant cries!
 Thou too; unto the hills lift up thine eyes;

To some new throne these sacred signs invite.
Learn thy own strength; and if some secret sense
 Of power untried pervades thy low estate,
Bend thy soul's purest, best intelligence
 To seek the mastery of time and fate.
Courage and deathless hope and toil intense
 Are the crown jewels of the truly great.

FRIDAY.

(Day of the Beautiful.)

In the world-garden walled with living green
 The foam-born goddess of delight to-day
 Plucks glowing garlands for her own array
Poppy and myrtle in her wreath are seen,
And roses, bending o'er her brow serene,
 Blush to perceive she is more fair than they.
Sweet grasses at her feet their odors lay,
While doves, low warbling, hover round their queen.
In this brief life shall ever toil and care
 Hold fast our wishes? Earth's bewildering bowers,
Her streams melodious and her woodlands fair
 Are palaces for gods. The world is ours!
Beauty and love our birthright; we will share
 The sunshine and the singing and the flowers!

SATURDAY.

(Day of Saturn.)

THOUGH bright with jewels and with garlands dressed
 The bloom decays, the world is growing old!
Lost are the days when peaceful Saturn told
The arts to men and shared their toil or rest
With eloquence divine. The Olympian guest
 Took with him in his flight the age of gold!
Westward through myriad centuries has rolled
The ceaseless pilgrimage, the hopeless quest
For the true Fatherland. Through weary years

What if some rainbow glory spans the gloom?
 Some strong, sweet utterance the wayside cheers?
 Or gladness opens like a rose in bloom?
 Step after step the fatal moment nears;
 Earth for new graves is ever making room.

SUNDAY.

(Day of the Sun.)

THOU glorious Sun, illumining the blue
 Highway of heaven! to thy triumphant rays
 The earth her shadow yields, the hill-tops blaze,
 Up lifts the mist, up floats the midnight dew.
 Old things are passed away; the world is new;
 Labor is changed to rest and rest to praise;
 Past are the toilsome heights, the stormy days.
 The eternal Future breaks upon our view!
 Last eve we lingered uttering our farewells,
 But lo! One met us in the early light
 Of this divinest morn. The tale He tells
 Transfigures life; and opens heaven to sight.
 Bring altar flowers! Lilies and asphodels!
 Sing Jubilates! *There is no more night!*

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

TRIPLET AND FAMILY.

CHARLES READE.

JAMES TRIPLET, water in his eye, but fire in his heart, went home on wings. Arrived there he anticipated curiosity by informing all hands that he should answer no questions. Only in the intervals of a work which was to take the family out of all their troubles, he should gradually unfold a tale verging on the marvelous—a tale whose only fault was that fiction, by which alone the family could hope to be great, paled beside it. He then seized some sheets of

paper, fished out some old dramatic sketches and a list of *dramatis personæ* prepared years ago, and plunged into a comedy.

Mrs. Triplet groaned aloud with a world of meaning.

"Wife," said Triplet, "don't put me into a frame of mind in which successful comedies are not written."

He scribbled away, but his wife's despondency told upon the man of disappointments. He stuck fast; then he became fidgety.

"Do keep those children quiet!" said the father.

"Hush, my dears," said the mother, "let your father write. Comedy seems to give you more trouble than tragedy, James," she added soothingly.

"Yes," was his answer. "Sorrow comes somehow more natural to me. But for all that I have got a bright thought, Mrs. Triplet. Listen, all of you. You see, Jane, they are all at a sumptuous banquet—all the *dramatis personæ*." Triplet went on writing and reading aloud. "Music, sparkling wine, massive plate, rose-water in the hand-glasses, soup, fish—shall I have three sorts of fish? I will. They are cheap in this market. Ah, Fortune, you wretch, here, at least, I am your master and I'll make you know it! Venison," wrote Triplet with a malicious grin, "game, pickles, etc. Then up jumps one of the guests and says he —"

"Oh, dear! I'm so hungry!"

This was not from the comedy, but from one of the boys.

"And so am I!" cried a girl.

"That is an absurd remark, Lysimachus," said Triplet with a suspicious calmness. "How can a boy be hungry three hours after breakfast?"

"But, father, there was no breakfast for breakfast."

"Now I ask you, Mrs. Triplet," appealed the author,

"how I am to write comic scenes if Lysimachus and Roxalana here put in the heavy business every five minutes?"

"Forgive them—the poor things are hungry."

"Then let them be hungry in another room," said the irritated scribe. "They shan't cling round my pen and paralyze it just when it is going to make all our fortunes; but you women," snapped Triplet the Just, "have no consideration for people's feelings! Send them all to bed—every man Jack of them."

Finding the conversation taking this turn, the children raised a unanimous howl.

Triplet darted a fierce glance at them.

"Hungry! hungry!" cried he, "is that a proper expression to use before a father who is sitting down here all gayety"—scratching wildly with his pen—"and hilarity—to write a com—comedy—" he choked a moment, and then in a very different tone, all sadness and tenderness, he said, "Where's the youngest? Where's Lucy? As if I didn't know you were hungry!"

Lucy came to him directly. He took her on his knee, pressed her gently to his side and wrote silently.

"Father," said Lucy, aged five, the germ of a woman, "I am not so very hungry."

"And I'm not hungry at all," said bluff Lysimachus, taking his sister's cue, and then going upon his own tack he added, "I had a great piece of bread and butter yesterday."

"Play us a tune on the fiddle, father," said Lucy.

"Aye, do, husband. That helps you often in your writing."

Lysimachus brought the fiddle, and Triplet essayed a merry tune; but it came out so doleful that he shook his head and laid the instrument down.

"No," said he, "let us be serious and finish this comedy

slap off. Perhaps it hitches because I forgot to invoke the comic muse. She must be a black-hearted jade if she doesn't come with merry notions to a poor devil, starving in the midst of his starving little ones."

"We are past help from heathen goddesses," said the woman. "We must pray to Heaven to look down upon us and our children."

The man looked up with a very bad expression on his countenance.

"You forget," said he, sullenly. "Our street is very narrow and the opposite houses are very high."

"James!"

"How can Heaven be expected to see what honest folk endure in such a hole as this?" cried the man fiercely.

"James!" said the woman with fear and sorrow, "what words are these?"

The man rose and flung his pen upon the floor.

"Have we given honesty a fair trial—yes or no?"

"No," said the woman without a moment's hesitation, "not till we die as we have lived. Children," said she, lest perchance her husband's words should have harmed their young souls, "the sky is above the earth, and Heaven is higher than the sky, and Heaven is just."

"I suppose it is so," said the man, a little cowed by her. "Everybody says so, but I can't see it; I want to see it, but I can't," cried he fiercely. "Have my children offended Heaven? They will starve! They will die! If I was Heaven I would be just and send an angel to take these children's part. They cried to me for bread—I had no bread, so I gave them hard words. The moment I had done that I knew it was all over. God knows it took a long while to break my heart, but it is broken at last—quite, quite broken!"

The poor man laid his head upon the table and sobbed beyond all power of restraint. The children cried round him, scarce knowing why, and Mrs. Triplet could only say, "My poor husband!" and prayed and wept upon the couch where she lay.

It was at this juncture that a lady who had knocked gently, and unheard, opened the door and with a light step entered the apartment.

"Wasn't somebody inquiring for an angel just now? Here I am! See, Mr. Triplet!"

"Mrs. Woffington," said Triplet, rising and introducing her to his wife. Mrs. Woffington planted herself in the middle of the floor, and with a comical glance, setting her arms akimbo, uttered a shrill whistle.

"Now you will see another angel—there are two sorts of them."

Her black servant Pompey came in with a basket. She took it from him.

"I heard that you were ill, ma'am, and I have brought you some medicine from Burgundy. Mrs. Triplet, will you allow me to eat my luncheon with you? I am very hungry." Turning towards Pompey she sent him out for a pie which she professed she had fallen in love with at the corner of the street.

"Mother," said Alcibiades, "will the lady give me a bit of her pie?"

"Hush! you rude boy!" cried the mother.

"She is not much of a lady if she does not," cried Mrs. Woffington. "Eat away, children. Now's your time! When once I begin the pie will soon end."

Lucy said gravely, "The lady is very funny. Do you ever cry, pretty lady?"

"Oh, of course not," ironically.

"Comedy is crying," said Lucy, confidentially. "Father cried all the time he was writing his one."

Triplet turned red as fire.

"Hold your tongue!" said he. "I was bursting with merriment. Wife, our children talk too much; they put their noses into everything and criticise their own father. And when they take up a notion, Socrates couldn't convince them to the contrary. For instance, Madame, all this morning they thought fit to assume that they were starving."

"So we were," said Lysimachus, "till the angel came and then sent out for a pie."

"There—there—there—now you mark my words," said Triplet. "We shall never get that idea out of their heads—"

"Until," said Mrs. Woffington, putting another huge piece of pie into Roxalana's plate, "we put a very different idea into their stomachs." This and the look she cast upon Mrs. Triplet fairly caught that good though somber personage. She giggled, put her hand to her face and said, "I'm sure I ask your pardon, ma'am."

It was no use. The comedian had determined that they should all laugh and they were made to laugh. Their first feeling was wonder. Were they the same who ten minutes ago were weeping together? Yes! Ten minutes ago they were rayless, joyless, hopeless. Now the sun was in their hearts, and sighing and sorrow had fled away. It was magical! Could a mortal play upon the soul of man, woman, and child like this? Happy Mrs. Woffington! And suppose this was more than half acting, but such acting as Triplet never dreamed of? If it were art, glory to such art so worthily applied, and honor to such creatures as this, that come like sunshine into poor men's homes, and turn drooping hearts to happiness and hope.—*Peg Woffington.*

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

Two men I honor, and no third. First the toilworn Craftsman that with earth-made Implement laboriously conquers the Earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand, crooked, coarse; wherein, notwithstanding, lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Scepter of this Planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besoiled, with its rude intelligence, for it is the face of a Man living manlike. Oh, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly entreated brother! For us was thy back so bent; for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our Conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a god-created Form, but it was not to be unfolded; incrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of Labor, and thy body like thy soul was not to know freedom. Yet toil on, toil on; thou art in thy duty, be out of it who may; thou toilst for the altogether indispensable—for daily bread.

A second man I honor, and still more highly; Him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable, not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he, too, in his duty; endeavoring towards inward Harmony; revealing this by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all, when his outward and inward endeavor are one; when we can name him Artist, not earthly Craftsman only, but inspired Thinker, who with heaven-made Implement conquers Heaven for us. If the poor and humble toil that we may have food, must not the

high and glorious toil for him in return, that he have Light, have Guidance, Freedom, and Immortality? These two in all their degrees I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listest.

Unspeakably touching is it, however, when I find both dignities united; and he that must toil outwardly for the lowest of man's wants, is also toiling inwardly for the highest. Sublimer in this world know I nothing than a Peasant Saint, could such now anywhere be met with. Such a one will take thee back to Nazareth itself; thou wilt see the splendor of Heaven spring forth from the humblest depths of Earth, like a light shining in great darkness.

It is not because of his toils that I lament for the poor. We must all toil or steal (howsoever we name our stealing), which is worse; no faithful workman finds his task a pastime. The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy-laden and weary; but for him also the Heavens send Sleep and of the deepest; in his smoky cribs, a clear, dewy heaven of Rest envelops him, and fitful glitterings of cloud-skirted Dreams. But what I do mourn over is, that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of heavenly, or even of earthly knowledge, should visit him; but only in the haggard darkness, like two specters, Fear and Indignation bear him company. Alas! while the Body stands so broad and brawny, must the Soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated? Alas! was this too a Breath of God; bestowed in heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded? That there should one Man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy, were it to happen more than twenty times in the minute, as by some computation it does.—*Sartor Re-sartus.*

ABRAHAM DAVENPORT.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

In the old days (a custom laid aside
With breeches and cocked hats) the people sent
Their wisest men to make the public laws.
And so from a brown homestead where the Sound
Drinks the small tribute of the Mianas,
Waved over by the woods of Rippowams,
And hallowed by pure lives and tranquil deaths,
Stamford sent to the Councils of the State
Wisdom and grace in Abraham Davenport.

'Twas on a May-day of the far old year
Seventeen hundred eighty, that there fell
Over the bloom and sweet life of the Spring,
Over the fresh earth and the heaven of noon,
A horror of great darkness, like the night
In day of which the Norland sages tell;—
The Twilight of the Gods. The low-hung sky
Was black with ominous clouds, save where its rim
Was fringed with a dull glow, like that which climbs
The crater's sides from the red hell below.
Birds ceased to sing, and all the barnyard fowls
Roosted; the cattle at the pasture bars
Lowed and looked homeward. Bats on leathern wings
Flitted abroad; the sounds of labor died;
Men prayed and women wept; all ears grew sharp
To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet shatter
The black sky, that the dreadful face of Christ
Might look from the rent clouds, not as he looked
A loving guest at Bethany, but stern
As Justice and inexorable Law.

Meanwhile in the old State House, dim as ghosts
Sat the law-givers of Connecticut,
Trembling beneath their legislative robes.

"It is the Lord's Great Day! Let us adjourn!"
Some said; and then, as if with one accord
All eyes were turned to Abraham Davenport.
He rose, slow cleaving with his steady voice
The intolerable hush. "This well may be
The Day of Judgment which the world awaits;
But be it so or not, I only know
My present duty and my Lord's command
To occupy till He come. So at the post
Where He has set me in His providence,
I choose, for one, to meet Him face to face,—
No faithless servant frightened from my task,
But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls;
And therefore, with all reverence, I would say,
Let God do His work, we will see to ours.
Bring in the candles." And they brought them in.

Then by the flaring lights the Speaker read,
Albeit with husky voice and shaking hands,
An act to amend an act to regulate
The shad and alewife fisheries. Whereupon
Wisely and well spake Abraham Davenport
Straight to the question, with no figures of speech
Save the ten Arab signs, yet not without
The shrewd, dry humor natural to the man,
His awe-struck colleagues listening all the while.
Between the pauses of his argument,
To hear the thunder of the wrath of God
Break from the hollow trumpet of the cloud.
And there he stands in memory to this day,
Erect, self-poised, a rugged face, half seen
Against the background of unnatural dark,
A witness to the ages as they pass
That simple duty hath no place for fear.

LEFT ASHORE.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

SOFTLY it stole up out of the sea,
The day that brought my dole to me;
Slowly into the star-sown gray
Dim and dappled it soared away.
Who would have dreamed such tender light
Was brimming over with bale and blight?
Who would have dreamed that fitful breeze
Fanned from the tumult of tossing seas?
Oh, softly and slowly stole up from the sea
The day that brought my dole to me.

Glad was I at the open door,
While my footfall lingered along the floor,
For three bright heads at that dawn of day
Close on the self-same pillow lay;
Three dear mouths I bent and kissed
As the gold and rose and amethyst
Of the eastern sky was round us spread;
And three little happy faces sped
To the dancing boat,—and he went too—
And lightly the wind that morning blew.

Many a time had one and all
Gone out before to the deep-sea haul,
Many a time come rowing back
Against the tide of the Merrimack,
With shining freight and a reddening sail
Flapping loose in the idle gale;
While over them faded the evening glow,
With stars above and with stars below,
Trolling and laughing a welcome din
To me and the warm shore making in.

Then why, that day, as I watched the boat,
Did I remember the midnight rote
That rolled a signal across my sleep
Of the storm that rolled from deep to deep,
Plunging along in its eager haste
Across the desert and desolate waste,
Far off through the heart of the gray mid seas
To rob me forever of all my ease?
Oh, I know not; I only know
That sound was the warning of my woe.

For lo, as I looked, I saw the mist
Over the channel curl and twist,
And blot the breaker out of sight
Where its angry horn gored the waters white.
Only a sea-turn, I heard them say,
That the climbing sun will burn away;
But I saw it silently settling down
Like an ashen pall upon the town.
“Oh, hush!” I cried; “ ‘tis some huge storm’s rack,
And I know my darlings will never come back.”

All day I stood on the old sea-wall
Watching the great swell rise and fall,
And the spume and spray drove far and thin,
But never a sail came staggering in.
And out of the east a wet wind blew,
And over my head the foam-flakes flew;
Down came the night without a star;
Loud was the cry of the raging bar;
And I wrung my hands and called and prayed,
And the black, wild east all answer made.

Oh, long ere the cruel night was done
Came the muffled toll of the minute gun.
Nothing it meant to me, I knew,
Save that other women were waiting too.
For many the craft that cast away
On the shoals of the long Plum Island lay,

Wrecked and naked, a hungry horde
Of fierce white surges leaping aboard,
And bale and bundle came up from the sea,
But nothing ever came back to me.

And through every pool where the full tides toss
I search for some lock of curling floss.
Yet still in my window, night by night,
The little candle is burning bright.
For, oh, if I suddenly turned to meet
My darling coming with flying feet,
While I, in the place they left me, sat,
No greater marvel 'twould be than that
When so softly, slowly stole up from the sea
The day that brought my dole to me.

OUR NEW LIVERY, AND OTHER THINGS.

GEO. WM. CURTIS.

MY DEAR CAROLINE:—Lent came so frightfully early this year that I was very much afraid my new bonnet would not be out from Paris soon enough. But fortunately it arrived just in time, and I had the satisfaction of taking down the pride of Mrs. Crœsus, who fancied hers would be the only stylish hat in church the first Sunday. She could not keep her eyes away from me, and I sat so unmoved, and so calmly looking at the Doctor, that she was quite vexed. But whenever she turned away I ran my eyes over the whole congregation, and—would you believe it?—almost without an exception people had on their old things! However, I suppose they forgot how soon Lent was coming.

I've so many things to tell you that I hardly know where to begin. The great thing is the livery, but I want to come

regularly up to that and forgot nothing by the way. I was uncertain for a long time how to have my prayer-book bound. Finally after thinking about it a great deal I concluded to have it done in pale blue velvet with gold clasps and a gold cross upon the side. To be sure it's nothing very new. But what is new nowadays? Sally Shrimp has had hers done in emerald, and I know Mrs. Cresus will have crimson for hers, and those people who sit next us in church have a kind of morocco binding. I must tell you one reason why I fixed upon the pale blue. You know that aristocratic young man in white cravat and black pantaloons and waistcoat whom we saw at Saratoga a year ago, and who always had such a beautiful sanctimonious look and such small white hands. Well, he is a minister, as we supposed, "an unworthy candidate, an unprofitable husband-man," as he calls himself in that delicious voice of his. He has been quite taken up among us. He has been asked a good deal to dinner, and there was talk of his being settled as colleague to the Doctor.

Well, I told him that I wished to take his advice upon something connected with the church. When I asked him in what velvet he would advise me to have my prayer-book bound, he talked beautifully for about twenty minutes. I wish you could have heard him. I'm not sure that I understood much of what he said, but it was very beautiful. Well, by and by he said, "Therefore, dear Mrs. Potiphar, as your faith is so pure and childlike, and as I observe that the light from the yellow panes usually falls across your pew, I would advise that you symbolize your faith by binding your prayer-book in pale blue, the color of skim milk, dear Mrs. Potiphar, which is so full of pastoral associations."

What gossips we women are to be sure! I meant to write you about our new livery, and I'm afraid I have tired you

out already. You remember when you were here I said that I meant to have a livery; for my sister Margaret told me that when they used to drive in Hyde Park with the old Marquis of Mammon it was always so delightful to hear him say,

“Ah! there is Lady Lobster’s livery!”

I told the Reverend Cream Cheese that as he had already assisted me in colors once, I should be most glad to have him do so again. What a time we had, to be sure, talking of colors and cloths and gaiters and buttons and knee-breeches and waistcoats and plush and coats and lace and hatbands and gloves and cravats and cords and tassels and hats! Oh, it was delightful.

I determined to have red plush breeches, with a black cord at the side, white stockings, low shoes with large buckles, a yellow waistcoat with large buttons, lappels to the pockets and a purple coat very full and fine, bound with gold lace, and the hat banded with a full gold rosette. Don’t you think that would look well in Hyde Park? And why shouldn’t we have in Broadway what they have in Hyde Park?

So now, Caroline dear, I have my livery and my footman, and am as good as anybody. It’s very splendid when I go to Stewart’s to have the red plush and the purple and the white calves springing down to open the door, and to see people look and say, “I wonder who that is!” And everybody bows so nicely, and the clerks are so polite, and Mrs. Gnu is melting with envy on the other side, and Mrs. Settum Downe says, “Is that the Potiphar livery? Ah, yes, Mr. Potiphar’s grandfather used to shoe my grandfather’s horses.” Then I step out and James throws open the door, and the young men raise their hats and the new crowd says, “I wonder who that is!” and the plush and

the purple and the calves spring up behind and I drive home to dinner.

Now, Carrie, dear, isn't that nice? Well, I don't know how it is, but things are so queer. Sometimes when I wake up in the morning in my room, which I have had tapestried with fluted rose silk, and lie thinking, under the lace curtains; although I may have been to one of Mrs. Gnu's splendid parties the night before, and am going to Mrs. Silkes to dinner, and to Mrs. Settum Downe's and the opera in the evening, and have nothing to do all day but go to Stewart's and shop and pay morning calls,—do you know, as I say, that sometimes I hear an old familiar tune played upon a hand organ far away in some street, and it seems to me in that half-drowsy state under the laces that I hear the boys and girls singing it in the fields where we used to play.

I doze again until Adèle comes in and opens the shutters. I do not hear the music any more, but those days I do sometimes seem to hear it all the time. Of course Mr. Potiphar is gone long before I wake, so he knows nothing of all this. I generally come in at night after he is asleep, and he goes down town before I wake in the morning. He comes home to dinner, but he is apt to be silent; and after dinner he takes his nap in the parlor over his newspaper, while I go up and let Adèle dress my hair for the evening. So I don't see a great deal of him except in the summer when I am at Saratoga or Newport; and then not so much, after all, for he usually comes only to pass Sunday, and I must be a good Christian you know and go to church. On the whole we have not a very intimate acquaintance, but I have a great respect for him. He told me the other day that he should make at least thirty thousand dollars this year.

I am very sorry I can't write you a longer letter. I want

to consult you about wearing gold powder like the new empress. It would kill Mrs. Croesus if you and I should be the first to come out in it; and don't you think the effect would be fine when we were dancing, to shower the gold mist around us? How it would sparkle on the gentlemen's black coats. Our little Fred is down with scarlet fever. I hope it won't spoil his complexion. I don't go into the room, but the nurse tells me through the keyhole how he is. I have a thousand things to say, but I know you must be tired to death.

Fondly yours,

POLLY POTIPHAR.

—A letter from Mrs. Potiphar to a friend in Paris.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

GERALD MASSEY.

HIGH hopes that burn'd like stars sublime,
Go down i' the heavens of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need 'em!
But never sit we down and say,
There's nothing left but sorrow:
We walk the wilderness to-day—
The promised land to-morrow!

Our birds of song are silent now,
There are no flowers blooming,
Yet life holds in the frozen bough,
And freedom's spring is coming;
And freedom's tide comes up alway,
Though we may strand in sorrow:
And our good bark, aground to-day,
Shall float again to-morrow.

Through all the long, long night of years
The people's cry ascendeth,
And earth is wet with blood and tears;
But our meek suffering endeth!
The few shall not forever sway—
The many moil in sorrow;
The powers of hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shall rise to-morrow!

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling futures glisten!
For lo! our day bursts up the skies—
Lean out your souls and listen!
The world rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with her sorrow;
Keep heart! who bear the Cross to-day,
Shall wear the Crown to-morrow!

O youth, flame-earnest, still aspire
With energies immortal!
To many a heaven of desire
Our yearning opes a portal;
And though age wearies by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow,
We'll sow the golden grain to-day—
The harvest reap to-morrow!

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen saber,
Ready to flash out at God's call—
O chivalry of labor!
Triumph and toil are twins; and aye
Joy suns the cloud of sorrow,
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day
Brings victory to-morrow!

THE MEMBRANEOUS CROUP.

MARK TWAIN.

WHEN that frightful and incurable disease membranous croup was ravaging the town and driving all mothers mad with terror, I called Mrs. McWilliams's attention to little Penelope and said,

"Darling, I wouldn't let that child chew that pine stick if I were you."

"Precious, where is the harm in it?" said she, but at the same time preparing to take away the stick. I replied,

"Love, it is notorious that pine is the least nutritious wood that a child can eat."

My wife's hand paused in the act of taking the stick. She bridled perceptibly and said:

"Hubby, you know better than that. You know you do. Doctors *all* say that the turpentine in pine wood is good for a weak back and the kidneys."

"Ah, I did not know that the child's kidneys and spine were affected, and that the family physician had recommended—"

"Who said the child's spine and kidneys were affected?"

"My love, you intimated it."

"The ideal! I never intimated anything of the kind."

"Why, my dear, it hasn't been two minutes since you said—"

"I don't care what I said. There isn't any harm in the child's chewing a bit of pine stick if she wants to, and you know it perfectly well. And she shall chew it, too. So there, now!"

"Say no more, my dear. I now see the force of your reasoning, and I will go and order two or three cords of the

best pine wood to-day. No child of mine shall want, while I—”

“ Oh, please go along to your office and let me have some peace. A body can never make the simplest remark, but you must take it up and go to arguing and arguing and arguing till you don’t know what you are talking about, and you never do!”

“ Very well. It shall be as you say. But there is a want of logic in your last remark which—”

However she was gone with a flourish before I could finish, and had taken the child with her. That night she confronted me with a face as white as a sheet.

“ O Mortimer, there’s another! Little Georgie Gordon is taken!”

“ Membraneous croup?”

“ Membraneous croup.”

“ Is there any hope for him?”

“ None in the wide world! Oh, what is to become of us?”

By and by the nurse brought in our Penelope to say good-night, and she gave a slight cough. My wife fell back like one stricken with death, but the next moment she was up and brimming with the activities which terror inspires.

She commanded that the child’s crib be removed from the nursery to our bedroom, and she went along to see the order executed. She took me with her of course. We arranged matters speedily. A cot bed was put up in my wife’s dressing-room for the nurse, but now Mrs. McWilliams said we were too far away from the other baby, and what if he, too, were to have the symptoms in the night? and she blanched again, poor thing. We then restored the crib and the nurse to the nursery, and put up a bed for ourselves in a room adjoining.

Presently, however, Mrs. McWilliams said, suppose the

baby should catch it from Penelope! This thought struck a new panic to her heart, and the whole tribe of us could not get the crib out of the nursery again fast enough to satisfy my wife, though she assisted in her own person, and well nigh pulled the crib to pieces in her frantic hurry.

We moved down-stairs; but there was no place there to stow the nurse, and Mrs. McWilliams said the nurse's experience would be an inestimable help. So we returned bag and baggage to our own bedroom once more, and felt a great gladness, like storm-buffeted birds that have found their nest again.

Mrs. McWilliams sped to the nursery to see how things were going on there. She was back in a moment with a new dread. She said,

“What can make Baby sleep so?”

I said,

“Why, my darling, Baby always sleeps like a graven image.”

“I know, I know; but there's something peculiar about his sleep now. He seems to breathe so—so regularly. Oh, this is dreadful!”

“But, my dear, he always breathes regularly.”

“Oh, I know it, but there's something frightful about it now. His nurse is too young and inexperienced. Maria shall stay there with her, and be on hand if anything happens.”

“That's a good idea, but who will help you?”

“You can help me all I want. I wouldn't allow anybody but myself to do anything, anyhow, at such a time as this.”

Penelope coughed twice in her sleep.

“Oh, why don't that doctor come! Mortimer, this room is too warm. Turn off the register, quick!”

I shut it off, glancing at the thermometer at the same time, and wondering if seventy degrees was too warm for a sick child.

The coachman arrived from town with the news that our physician was ill and confined to his bed. Mrs. McWilliams turned a dead eye upon me and said in a dead voice:

"There is a providence in it. It is foreordained. He never was sick before, never. We have not been living as we ought to live, Mortimer. Time and time again I have told you so. Now you see the result. Our child will never get well. Be thankful if you can forgive yourself. I never can forgive myself!"

I said, without intent to hurt, but with heedless choice of words, that I could not see that we had been living such an abandoned life.

"*Mortimer!* Do you want to bring the judgment upon Baby too?"

Then she began to cry, but suddenly exclaimed:

"The doctor must have sent medicines!"

"Certainly. They are here. I was only waiting for you to give me a chance."

"Well, do give them to me. Don't you know that every minute is precious now? But what was the use of sending medicines when he *knows* that the disease is incurable?"

I said that while there was life there was hope.

"Hope! Mortimer, you know no more what you are talking about than a child unborn. If you would—as I live, the directions say, give one teaspoonful once an hour! Once an hour! As if we had a whole year before us to save the child in! Mortimer, please hurry! Give the poor perishing thing a tablespoonful, and do *try* to be quick!"

"Why my dear, a tablespoonful might—"

"Don't drive me frantic! Oh, I know she can't live till

morning! Mortimer, a tablespoonful every half hour will—oh, the child needs belladonna, too, and aconite. Get them, Mortimer. Now do let me have my way. You know nothing about these things."

We now went to bed, placing the crib close to my wife's pillow. All this turmoil had worn me out, and within two minutes I was something more than half asleep. Mrs. McWilliams roused me.

"Darling, is that register turned on?"

"No."

"I thought as much. Please turn it on at once. The room is cold."

I turned it on and fell asleep again. I was aroused again.

"Dearie, would you mind moving the crib to your side of the bed? It is nearer the register."

I moved it, but had a collision with the rug and woke up the child. I dozed off once more while my wife quieted the sufferer. But in a little while these words came murmuring remotely through the fog of my drowsiness:

"Mortimer, if we only had some goose-grease. Will you ring?"

I climbed dreamily out, and stepped on a cat which responded with a protest and would have got a convincing kick for it—if a chair had not got it instead.

"Now, Mortimer, why do you want to turn up the gas and wake up the child again?"

"Because I want to see how much I am hurt," I said.

"Well, look at the chair, too. I've no doubt it's ruined. Poor cat! I suppose you had—"

"Now I am not going to suppose anything about the cat. It never would have occurred if Maria had been here to attend to these duties, which are in her line, not mine."

"Now, Mortimer, I should think you would be ashamed

to make a remark like that. It is a pity if you can't do the few little things I ask of you at such an awful time as this, when our child is—”

“There, there, I'll do anything you want. But I can't raise anybody with this bell. They are all gone to bed. Where is the goose-grease?”

“On the mantelpiece in the nursery. If you'll step there and speak to Maria—”

I fetched the goose-grease and went to sleep again. Once more I was called.

“Mortimer, I so hate to disturb you, but this room is too cold to apply this stuff. Would you mind lighting the fire? It's all ready to touch a match to.”

I dragged myself out and lit the fire, then sat down disconsolate.

“Mortimer, don't sit there and catch your death of cold. Come to bed.”

As I was stepping in she said,

“Wait a moment. Please give the child some more of the medicine.”

It was a medicine which made the child lively, and my wife made use of its waking interval to grease it all over with the goose-oil. I was asleep once more before long, but once more I had to get up.

“Mortimer, I feel a draft. I feel it distinctly. There is nothing so bad for this disease as a draft. Please move the crib in front of the fire.”

I did it, and collided with the rug again which I threw into the fire. Mrs. McWilliams sprang out of bed and rescued it and we had some words. I had another trifling interval of sleep, and then got up by request and constructed a flaxseed poultice. This was placed upon the child's breast and left there to do its healing work.

A wood fire is not a permanent thing. I got up every twenty minutes and renewed ours, and this gave Mrs. McWilliams the opportunity to shorten the times of giving the medicines by ten minutes which was a great satisfaction to her. Now and then, between times, I reorganized the flax-seed poultices, and applied all sorts of blisters where unoccupied places could be found upon the child. Towards morning the wood gave out and my wife wanted me to go down cellar and get more. I said:

"My dear, it is a laborious job, and the child must be nearly warm enough with all her extra clothing. We might put on an extra layer of poultices and—"

I did not finish because I was interrupted. I lugged up wood for some little time, then lay down and fell to snoring as only a man can whose strength is all gone and whose soul is worn out. Just at broad daylight I felt a grip on my shoulder that brought me to my senses suddenly. My wife was glaring down upon me and gasping.

"It is all over! All over! The child's perspiring! What shall we do?"

"Mercy, how you terrify me! I don't know what we ought to do!"

"There is not a moment to lose! Go for the doctor. Go yourself. Tell him he *must* come, dead or alive!"

I dragged that poor sick man from his bed and brought him. He looked at the child and said she was not dying. This was joy unspeakable to me, but it made my wife as angry as if he had offered her a personal affront. Then he said that the child's cough was only caused by some trifling irritation or other in the throat. At this my wife looked as if she intended to show him the door. He said he would give her something that would make her dislodge the

trouble. He sent her into a spasm of coughing, and presently up came a little wood splinter or two.

"This child has no croup," said he. "She has been chewing a bit of pine shingle or something of the kind and got some little slivers in her throat. They won't do her any hurt."

"No," said I. "Indeed the turpentine in them is very good for certain kinds of diseases that are peculiar to children. My wife will tell you so."

But she did not. She turned away in disdain and left the room; and since that time there is one episode in our life which we never refer to. And so our days flow by in deep and untroubled serenity.

THE GOOD OF IT.

(*A Cynic's Song.*)

DINAH MULOCK CRAIK.

SOME men strut proudly, all purple and gold,
Hiding queer deeds 'neath a cloak of good fame;
I creep along braving hunger and cold
To keep my heart stainless as well as my name.
So, so, where is the good of it?

Some clothe bare Truth in fine garments of words,
Fetter her free limbs with cumbersome state.
With me, let me sit at the lordliest boards.
"I love" means, I love; and "I hate" means, I hate;
But, but, where is the good of it?

Some have rich dainties and costly attire,
Guests fluttering round them and duns at the door.
I crouch alone at my plain board and fire,
Enjoy what I pay for and scorn to have more.
Yet, yet, what is the good of it?

Some gather round them a phalanx of friends,
Scattering affection like coin in a crowd.
I keep my heart for the few Heaven sends,
Where they'll find my name writ when I lie in my shroud.
Still, still, where is the good of it?

Some toy with love; lightly come, lightly go;
A blithe game at hearts, little worth, little cost.
I staked my whole soul on one desperate throw,
A life 'gainst an hour's sport. We played and I lost.
Ha, ha, such was the good of it!

Moral, added on his Death-bed.

Turn the past's mirror backward; its shadows removed,
The dim, confused mass becomes softened, sublime;
I have worked, I have felt, I have lived, I have loved,
And each was a step towards the goal I now climb.
Thou, God, Thou sawest the good of it!

DOMBEY AND SON.

CHARLES DICKENS.

THEY were the strangest pair, at such a time, that ever firelight shone upon. Mr. Dombey so erect and solemn, gazing at the blaze; his little image with an old, old face, peering into the red perspective with the fixed and rapt attention of a sage. Mr. Dombey entertaining complicated worldly schemes and plans; the little image entertaining Heaven knows what wild fancies, half-formed thoughts, and wandering speculations. Mr. Dombey stiff with starch and arrogance, the little image by inheritance and unconscious imitation. The two so very much alike and yet so monstrously contrasted.

On one of these occasions, when they had both been per-

flectly quiet for a long time, and Mr. Dombey only knew the child was awake by occasionally glancing at his eye where the bright fire was sparkling like a jewel, little Paul broke silence thus:

“Papa, what’s money?”

The abrupt question had such immediate reference to Mr. Dombey’s thoughts, that Mr. Dombey was quite disconcerted.

“What is money, Paul?” he answered, “money!”

“Yes,” said the child, laying his hands upon the elbows of his little chair, and turning the little old face towards Mr. Dombey’s, “what is money?”

Mr. Dombey was in a difficulty. He would have liked to give him some explanation involving the terms circulating medium, currency, depreciation of currency, paper, bullion, rates of exchange, value of precious metals in the market and so forth; but looking down at the little chair and seeing what a long way down it was, he answered, “Gold and silver and copper, guineas, shillings, half-pence. You know what they are?”

“Oh, yes, I know what they are,” said Paul. “I don’t mean that, papa. I mean, what’s money after all?”

Heaven and earth, how old his face was, as he turned it up again towards his father’s.

“What is money after all?” said Mr. Dombey, backing his chair a little that he might the better gaze in sheer amazement at the presumptuous atom that propounded such a question.

“I mean, papa, what can it do?” returned Paul, folding his arms (they were hardly long enough to fold) and looking at the fire, and up at him, and at the fire, and up at him again.

Mr. Dombey drew his chair back to its former place, and patted him on the head.

"You will know better, by and by, my man," he said. "Money, Paul, can do anything." He took hold of the little hand and beat it softly against one of his own as he said so. But Paul got his hand free as soon as he could, and rubbing it gently to and fro on the elbow of his chair, as if his wit were in the palm and he was sharpening it—and looking at the fire again, as though the fire had been his adviser and prompter, repeated after a short pause, "Anything, papa?"

"Yes—anything—almost," said Mr. Dombey.

"Anything means everything, don't it, papa?" asked his son, not observing, or possibly not understanding the qualification.

"It includes it; yes," said Mr. Dombey.

"Why didn't money save me my mama?" returned the child. "It isn't cruel, is it?"

"Cruel!" said Mr. Dombey, settling his neckcloth and seeming to resent the idea, "No. A good thing can't be cruel."

"If it's a good thing and can do anything," said the little fellow thoughtfully, as he looked back at the fire, "I wonder why it didn't save me my mama."

He didn't ask the question of his father this time. Perhaps he had seen with a child's quickness that it had already made his father uncomfortable. But he repeated the thought aloud, as if it were quite an old one to him and troubled him very much, and sat with his chin resting on his hand, still cogitating and looking for an explanation in the fire.

Mr. Dombey having recovered from his surprise, not to say alarm (for it was the very first occasion on which the child had ever broached the subject of his mother to him), expounded to him how that money, though a very potent

spirit, never to be disparaged on any account whatever, could not keep people alive whose time was come to die; and how that we must all die; unfortunately, even in the city though we were never so rich. But how that money caused us to be feared, honored and respected, courted and admired, and made us powerful and glorious in the eyes of all men; and how that it could very often even keep off death for a long time together, and how it could do all that could be done. This, with more to the same purpose, Mr. Dombey instilled into the mind of his son, who listened attentively and seemed to understand the greater part of what was said to him.

"It can't make me strong, and quite well, either, papa, can it?" asked Paul after a short silence, rubbing his tiny hands.

"Why, you *are* strong and quite well," returned Mr. Dombey. "Are you not?"

Oh, the age of the face that was turned up again, with an expression half of melancholy half of slyness on it!

"You are as strong and well as such little people usually are? Eh?" said Mr. Dombey.

"Florence is older than I am, but I'm not as strong and well as Florence, I know," returned the child, "but I believe that when Florence was as little as me she could play a great deal longer at a time without tiring herself. I am so tired, sometimes," said little Paul, warming his hands and looking in between the bars of the grate as if some ghostly puppet-show was performing there, "and my bones ache so that I don't know what to do."

"Aye, but that is at night," said Mr. Dombey, drawing his own chair closer to his son's and laying his hand gently on his back, "little people should be tired at night for then they sleep well."

"Oh, it's not at night, papa," returned the child, "it's in the day, and I lie down in Florence's lap and she sings to me. At night I dream about such cu-ri-ous things," and he went on warming his hands again and thinking about them like an old man or a young goblin.

Mr. Dombey was so astonished, and so uncomfortable and so perfectly at a loss how to pursue the conversation that he could only sit looking at his son by the light of the fire until the nurse appeared to summon him to bed.

When the cloth was removed the next day after dinner, Mr. Dombey required to be informed whether there was anything the matter with Paul and what Dr. Pilkins said about him. "For the child is hardly," said Mr. Dombey, "hardly as stout as I could wish."

"With your happy discrimination, my dear brother," returned Mrs. Chick, "you have hit the point at once. Our darling is *not* altogether as stout as I could wish. The fact is, that his mind is altogether too much for him. His soul is a great deal too large for his frame. I am sure the way in which that dear child talks!" said Mrs. Chick, shaking her head, "no one would believe. His expressions only yesterday, on the subject of funerals—"

"I am afraid," said Mr. Dombey, interrupting her testily, "that some of those persons up-stairs suggest improper subjects to the child. He was speaking to me last night about—about his bones," said Mr. Dombey, laying an irritated stress upon the word. "What on earth has anybody to do with the—the bones of my son? He is not a living skeleton, I suppose."

"Very far from it," said Mrs. Chick.

"I hope so," returned her brother. "Funerals again! who talks to the child of funerals? We are not undertakers, or mutes, or grave-diggers, I believe."

"Very far from it," said Mrs. Chick with the same profound expression as before. "Dr. Pilkins recommended to-day sea-air."

"Sea-air," repeated Mr. Dombey, looking at his sister.

"There is nothing to be made uneasy by, in that," said Mrs. Chick.

"Of course," said Mr. Dombey, and taking a book, sat looking at one page for an hour without speaking a word.

WILD WEATHER OUTSIDE.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

WILD weather outside where the brave ships go,
And fierce from all quarters the four winds blow.
Wild weather and cold, and the great waves swell
With chasms beneath them as black as hell.

The waters frolic in Titan play,
They dash the decks with an icy spray,
The spent sails shiver, the lithe masts reel,
And the sheeted ropes are as smooth as steel.
And oh, that the sailor were safe once more
Where the sweet wife smiles in the cottage door!

The little cottage, it shines afar
O'er the lurid seas, like the polar star.
The mariner tossed in the jaws of death
Hurls at the storm a defiant breath;
Shouts to his mates through the writhing foam,
"Courage! please God, we shall yet win home!"
Frozen and haggard, and wan and gray,
But resolute still; 'tis the sailor's way.
And perhaps—at the fancy the stern eyes dim—
Somebody's praying to-night for him.

Ah me, through the drench of the bitter rain,
How bright the picture that rises plain!

Sure he can see, with her merry look,
His little maid crooning her spelling-book;
The baby crows from the cradle fair;
The grandam nods in her easy-chair;
While hither and yon, with a quiet grace,
A woman flits with an earnest face.
The kitten purrs, and the kettle sings,
And a nameless comfort the picture brings.

Rough weather outside, but the winds of balm
Forever float o'er that isle of calm.
O friends, who read over tea and toast
Of the wild night's work on the storm-swept coast,
Think, when the vessels are overdue,
Of the perilous voyage, the baffled crew,
Of stout hearts battling for love and home
'Mid the cruel blasts and the curdling foam;
And breathe a prayer from your happy lips
For those who must go "to the sea in ships;"
Ask that the sailor may stand once more
Where the sweet wife smiles in the cottage door.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

EXTRACTS FROM ESSAYS.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

CIVILIZATION.

CIVILIZATION depends on morality. Everything good in man leans on what is higher. This rule holds in small as in great. Thus, all our strength and success in the work of our hands depend on our borrowing the aid of the elements. You have seen a carpenter on a ladder with a broad-axe chopping upward chips from a beam. How awkward! At what disadvantage he works! But see him on the ground, dressing his timber under him. Now, not his feeble muscles but the force of gravity brings down the

axe; that is to say, the planet itself splits his stick. The farmer had much ill temper, laziness and shirking to endure from his hand-sawyers, until one day he bethought him to put his saw-mill on the edge of a waterfall; and the river never tires of turning his wheel.

I admire still more than the saw-mill the skill which on the seashore makes the tides drive the wheels and grind corn, and which thus engages the assistance of the moon, like a hired hand, to grind and wind and pump and saw and split stone and roll iron. Now that is the wisdom of a man in every instance of his labor, to hitch his wagon to a star, and see his work done by the gods themselves. That is the way we are strong, by borrowing the might of the elements. The forces of steam, gravity, galvanism, light, magnets, wind, fire, serve us day by day and cost us nothing.

And as our handiworks borrow the elements, so all our social and political action leans on principle. Gibraltar may be strong, but ideas are impregnable, and bestow on the hero their invincibility. Let us not lie and steal; no god will help; we shall find all their teams going the other way. Work rather for those interests which the divinities honor and promote, justice, love, freedom, knowledge and utility. The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of man the country turns out.

ART.

A study of admirable works of art sharpens our perceptions of the beauties of Nature; a certain analogy reigns throughout the wonders of both; the contemplation of a work of great art draws us into a state of mind which may be called religious. It conspires with all exalted sentiments.

The analogies which exist in all the arts are the reappearance of one mind working in many materials to many temporary ends. Raphael paints wisdom, Handel sings it, Phidias carves it, Shakespeare writes it, Wren builds it, Columbus sails it, Luther preaches it, Washington arms it, Watt mechanizes it. Painting was called "silent poetry," and poetry "speaking painting." The laws of each art are convertible into the laws of every other.

Every genuine work of art has as much reason for being as the earth and the sun. The gayest charm of beauty has a root in the constitution of things. The Iliad of Homer, the songs of David, the odes of Pindar, the tragedies of Echylus, the Doric temples, the Gothic cathedrals, the plays of Shakespeare, all and each were made not for sport, but in grave earnest in tears and smiles of suffering, loving men. The Gothic cathedrals were built when the builder and the priest and the people were overpowered by their faith. Love and fear laid every stone. And beauty, truth and goodness are not obsolete. They spring eternal in the breast of man; they are as indigenous in Massachusetts as in Tuscany or the Isles of Greece. And that Eternal Spirit whose triple face they are, molds from them forever, for his mortal child, images to remind him of the Infinite and Fair.

THE SIOUX CHIEF'S DAUGHTER.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Two gray hawks ride the rising blast;
Dark cloven clouds drive to and fro
By peaks pre-eminent in snow;
A sounding river rushes past;

A tawny maiden, mute and still,
Stands waiting 'neath the windy hill.
A mighty Chief is at her feet.
She does not heed him wooing so;
She waits her lover, tall and fleet,
From far gold fields of Idaho.

"He comes!" she cries. "Why spring in air,
Great Chief, with arm and blade so bare?
But see! A test of strength and skill
In storm-born waters now I will
Appoint you both . . . Stand either side;
Take you my left, tall Idaho!
And you, my right; now peer you low
Across the waters wild and wide.

"And this, brave men, shall be the test:
Plunge in the stream, bear knife in teeth,
To cut yon bough for trophy wreath.
Plunge in! And he who bears him best,
And brings you ruddy fruit to land
The first shall have both heart and hand!"

The angry Chief, with sullen might,
Throws by his robes; with long arms bare,
He twines red fox-tails in his hair.
But Idaho, with proud delight,
Entwines a crest of snowy white,
That she, through all the flood, shall know
How speeds her tall, dark Idaho.
And now they dive! dive long, and now
The foam flies white from breast and brow!
The middle wave is fairly won!
Their bronze necks glisten in the sun!
Their black hair streams in serpent strings!
The yellow water spins in rings!
And now they near the shore! And now
The foam flies spouting from a face
That, laughing, lifts ahead the race!

“The prize is won! The work is done!
I see the climbing crest of snow!
Like gold he glistens in the sun!
My tall and tawny Idaho!
I see him clutch the bended bough!
‘Tis cleft! He turns! is coming now!

“My tall and tawny king come back!
Come swift, oh, sweet, why falter so?
Come! Come! What thing has crossed your track?
O come, my manly Idaho!
Great Spirit! What is this I dread?
He fails! He sinks! He rises, see!
Hold fast your strength; strike, strike for me!
Why, there is blood! The wave is red!
That fiendish Chief, outstripped in race,
Dives down, and, hiding from my face,
Strikes underneath. . . . He rises now!
Now plucks my hero’s berry bough,
And lifts aloft his red fox head!
He signals he has won for me!
Hist! Vengeance! Let him come, and see . . .

“But you, my bleeding hero, come!
Come back to me! My lips are dumb,
My hands are helpless in despair!
The hair you kissed, my long, strong hair,
Is reaching to the ruddy tide
To lift you to your love and bride.

“Did I but dream, and do I wake?
Or did I wake, and now but dream?
What is this crawl from out the stream?
Oh, here is some mad, mad mistake!
What! You have brought the victor’s wreath?
That blade has blood between your teeth!
Lie still! Lie still, till I lean o’er
And clutch that red blade to the shore . . .

Lie still! Lie still! Nay, do not rise,
Let this red hate in my hot eyes—
Ha! Ha! So! Through your coward throat
The water gurgles as you float . . .

“There’s something yonder drifting slow
And lifeless down; and sinking low
In blood, and seems to swirl around,
As if somebody had been drowned . . .

“What voice is this? This crest of snow?
It is—it is my Idaho
Climbs wounded, weary from the wave,
As if from out an opened grave!
Take heart! Take heart! Take hold my hand!
Thy feet are on the solid land!
Thy face is lifted to my face!
And who shall *now* dispute the race?”

LILIES IN PRISON.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

I AM going to tell a short story about my sister. I am a boy, and she isn’t, and so we looked at it differently. When I say it, I mean this thing that the story is about. It is all settled now, and I was wrong, and she wasn’t. I hate to be in the wrong, but I hate more to be mean. And I think it’s mean not to own up when you are.

I’ve been thinking about it, and I thought the best way to own up I could think of, would be to tell the story. This thing we looked at differently I spoke of wasn’t much. It was nothing but a parcel of flowers, and it was more than a year ago. It was last June. They grow in a great bed behind our house. They are lilies of the valley, and you always know it’s June by their getting along so far.

So then. Day is a queer girl. She isn't like all the other girls. She's pretty as she can live, and she's jolly as time, and she isn't the kind of good you see in Sunday-school books, that slumps through and dies. Then all the poor folks cry at her funeral—in the *book*. Daisy's fond of poor people too; all sorts of rag-tag and bob-tails. I don't approve of it. I don't like the society she keeps. But she's so jolly you can't say much. She's a hand to carry on, I can tell you, when she feels like it.

Now the time I speak of, my sister came in one day. Father and I were discussing politics in the library. Day, she came in from the garden, and she had on a white dress, and her straw hat, and her hands were just *heaped* with those lilies I told you of. It was a pleasant day. She came and stood in the door, and I and father stopped talking politics to look at her.

"Father?" said Day. She always speaks up like that when she speaks his name, as if she were asking him a question. "Father, I want to go to Wenham Prison." "*What?*" says father. "I want to carry some lilies of the valley to Wenham Prison," said Daisy. "I want to give them to the poor men. We have more than we can possibly use. I can go in the noon train, and be back to tea. Have you any objections, sir? May I go?" "Certainly not," said I. I didn't wait for father. I was so kind of shocked and mad with Day. But father paid no more attention to me than if I'd been a grasshopper candidating for town clerk. He just sat and looked at Daisy. "Aren't you afraid, my dear?" he said. "They are pretty rough men." "Oh no, sir," said Daisy. "I am not afraid." "Do you suppose they will care for your flowers?" asked father. But he spoke low, kind of, and lower. "Oh yes, sir," said Daisy. "I am sure they'll care." "They'll

make fun of you!" said I, I was so mad. "Be still, sir!" said father, like a shot. And my gracious! when I looked at him, I saw father was most ready to cry—if he hadn't been a man—two real, genuine no-mistake tears in his eyes, for looking at Daisy. And he said, "Come here, my daughter," and he kissed her, and he said, "Go and take your flowers to the poor fellows, Daisy, and Heaven bless you!" and then he said no more about it.

But I couldn't stand it, don't you see? for I never did agree with Day about those things; and I thought this wasn't proper; none the other fellows' sisters did it, so I up and said I wished Day was like other girls, and I thought it was disreputable going to prison and places. "You do keep such disgraceful company, Daisy!" said I. Then my father turned on me, and he looked like thunder—and he says to me, "*Robert!*" (my name is Bob). "You will put on your hat and accompany your sister to Wenham, and take care of her till she gets back, and if I know of your saying *one breathing word* to make her uncomfortable, I'LL TAKE AWAY YOUR POCKET-MONEY FOR SIX MONTHS!"

But Daisy didn't seem to care. She only looked at me as if she'd been trying not to laugh; the way she looked once when I was a little boy and told her I wanted a Bible, one Sunday, with the *Hypocrisy* in it. I meant the Apocrypha, and she thought she wouldn't hurt my feelings. So she never laughed and never got mad; she only just stood there with her lilies, and not one of 'em looked sweeter than my sister, if she *does* keep such society. We call 'em Daisy's "set," all the scalawags she looks after. And when we went to the train that day (for I had to go), I called back to mother, "Daisy's going into society! You ought to come to matronize her. Daisy and I are going to make our" (de—e—how do you spell it? D—a—)

(Daisy's *day-boo* is what I wish to say.) But Day only laughed, and mother never said anything (she never does), and father wasn't round. "The select circle of Prison Point!" said I. "I hope they won't snub us."

Now Day ought to have snubbed me, but she didn't; only pretty soon when I was most across the road my father overtook us, and he said, "My son, your sister keeps a kind of society the rest of us might be glad to keep at the Judgment Day. Daisy won't be ashamed of her 'set' then," says father. And so then he went to the station with us, and he gave Day a letter of introduction to the warden, and then he said good-by as if she'd been going to heaven instead of to prison, and so we started off and went, I as mad as mad (but I didn't durst show it on account of father), and Day as sweet and still as if she'd been a live lily herself.

For all Day had on her traveling clothes, which were so plain and modest, yet she seemed to grow whiter and whiter—maybe she was a mite scared—when we came nearer to the prison; and before we got there, which was the whitest, she or the lilies, nobody could have said, and a great many people looked at her.

Well, and so we went on, and we came to the prison. And it was very large and dark. And they let us in. And the warden kind of smiled over my father's letter. And he looked at Daisy, and he looked at the flowers, and he said, "There are four hundred and seventy pretty rough, bad men in this place, miss. Do you think they will care for your flowers?" "May I try and see, sir?" said Daisy. "I've no objections," said the warden. He was a big man. But he spoke in a soft voice. So he let us in. And we all went together.

But I went ahead of my sister to protect her. And the

warden asked how old I was. And he walked beside Day, close beside her, all the way. And Daisy kept hold of her flowers. And all the men were coming out of dinner. So the warden let us stand on a pair of stairs and look down at 'em. So they filed along, four hundred and seventy of 'em—and Day, she leaned and looked at 'em. Day has such a pitiful way with her, it's enough to break your heart. I never knew a girl look so. And she clung on to the flowers. But one dropped. And a beastly-looking fellow, it hit him on the forehead, and he looked up, and there he saw my sister looking over—and the flowers. And he had red hair. And he stood and looked up. But that made the other men take notice. My gracious! what a lot they were, you never saw! And they all began to look up.

So Day she curled up and pulled back, and we walked on, and the warden too. And he never laughed at her. I was afraid he would. I had felt ashamed. Nor the red-headed prisoner didn't laugh. He picked up the flower. And we all went on. Well; and so then they went to their cells, some of 'em, and some to work. And the warden took us to the cells. And Day walked in ahead. She wasn't a mite afraid.

There was a chap there in for murder—had tried to kill the keeper, too, last week. Day gave him flowers first of all. You never saw a chap look as that chap did. I didn't know but he'd strike somebody, he was so confounded. But he said, "Thank you, ma'am," like a gentleman.

So we went from cell to cell, and my sister gave away her lilies of the valley to the prisoners. I felt kind of mean. They *didn't* laugh at her. They treated her as if she'd been an angel come from heaven, and they all

said, "Thank you miss, or marm;" and one of 'em he put it into a pitcher with a bouncing blue lilock. And by and by the lilies were all gone.

This year, our Day got sick. I was scared, for Day never does such things—she's too sensible. But she did get sick. I've forgotten what the matter was. She had lots of different doctors. One of 'em said it was neuralyger, and one said it was studying, and another one, seems to me, said it was indigestion of the lungs. Anyhow, something ailed her, and she wasn't round a good while. Then she got better, and used to sit on piazzas and places to get the air. So we all had to wait on her. But I didn't mind it very much, seeing it was Day.

Well, and so, as I was saying, Day sat on the piazza. And one Sunday, we all went to meeting—only Day and the old nurse. I'd rather stayed at home and read to Day. I had "Tom Brown at Rugby" out the library to read to her. But mother made me go to meeting, and father said the old woman would keep awake. So we left the biggest dinner-bell in the house, and we all went.

And the church isn't a great way off. I thought we could hear that dinner-bell if anything happened, and she rang it like *time*. So we went to church, and Day sat in the easy-chair with her shawls on. And we all kissed her good-by. And she never complained. And father said how sweet she was, as we walked along. And I looked back. But the old nurse hadn't gone to sleep, and Day shook the dinner-bell at me, and she laughed, and we all went on and left her.

We had been gone to church awhile, and Day, she was sitting all alone upon the piazza, and the deaf old woman had gone to sleep. And Day was feeling quiet, and a little lonesome, and wishing she knew when she would get well,

and leaning back in her shawls and pillows and things, and looking through the grape-vine on the piazza posts, when all at once the gate opened with a little noise. So when Day heard the noise, she looked up, and what do you think she saw? *Sir, it was a tramp!* And there my sister was, sir, with nothing but the deaf old woman and the dinner-bell. And it was Sunday morning, and nobody passed upon the street. And no living mortal in the house but those two. And there she sat among her pillows. And she was so weak she couldn't walk a step. And there she was. Well, sir, Day *says* she was scared for a minute, just a minute. And she wished father was at home. And she grabbed the dinner-bell. But the old woman was in the parlor on the lounge, and she was snoring like the dead. So Day thought it was a pity to wake her, and she thought she would be scared and run. So she sat still, and she didn't say a word. And the tramp came up.

He looked very ugly, that tramp did. If I'd been there, I don't know but I'd have shot him. But I wasn't. And he came up and said, "Folks at home?" So Daisy answered—for she's brave—"Some of them are. What do you want?" "Ask me what I *don't* want!" says the tramp, and he looked very ugly. And he pushed on into the front entry, for he didn't much notice Day.

"I want most everything," said that tramp. "I'm hungry; I'm thirsty; I'm wet; I'm ragged; I want a place to live; I want the means o' livin'; I *want some money*," said the tramp. So he pushed into the entry and poked about. And Day rang her dinner-bell, but the old woman slept like the last trumpet. And the tramp said, "Likely lookin' place. Don't seem to be *many* of yer folks about. Silver in the room yonder? Don't you fret. I'll just look around, and come back to *you* afterwards." Now Day

owns up she did feel scareder and scareder, but she never let *him* know; and she wondered what it was best to do. She could hear 'em singing at church, and they sung:

“Safe, safe at home.”

And so, for she didn't know what else to do, she called him back politely—Day is always polite—and the rascal came and asked her what she wanted. Then Daisy looked at him, and she saw how he looked, for he *was* hungry, and he was kind of pale and hollowed in, and what do you s'pose she said? She said, “Poor fellow!” Just like that—just like Day. She said she felt so sorry for him.

So, when she said, “Poor fellow!” the tramp he stood and looked at Daisy, and Daisy looked at the tramp, and they both looked at each other, and the tramp he colored blazing red, and then he said, “By gracious Jiminy!” And then he said, “Nobody ever called me a poor fellow but once before in all my blasted life! And *she* was—she was—Ma'am,” said that tramp, all of a sudden, “*have you ever been in prison?*” “Once,” said Day, and she began to smile; and he began to red up and red up, more and more, and he said, “If you ain't the young leddy herself, I'll eat my head! You gave me a white flower,” said that tramp. “I didn't know which on 'em was the holiest to see,” said the tramp. “You gave it to me and told me to be a better man. You told me to be as white—as *that*. And I'd been as black as hell,” said the tramp. “I never forgot it,” said he. “No livin' creetur ever called me a poor feller, or told me I could be a better man. I never forgot you, miss, so help me God! Though I hain't got to bein' a nangel yet, I've kep' it in mind, and it's just His etarnal way of payin' me off that I should be let to sneak in here of a Sunday mornin' a bullyin' and scarin' *you*. And—you—sick—too,”

said that tramp, softly. "What's the matter? Hain't got the gallopin' consumption, have you?"

So Day told him no, not so bad as that, and she got over her scare, and she rang and rang till the deaf old woman came out and said, "Lord a massy!" and Day sent her to get breakfast for the tramp. And it was the red-headed burglar she'd hit with the lily over the stairs that day, and Day made him sit down and talk with her. But he was awfully ashamed. And he took an old purse he had out of his pocket, and showed her that flower he had kept. He had kept it ever since, he said. And Daisy like to have cried when she saw it. But the tramp was hungry, so she stopped to see about his breakfast.

Well, then, so we all came home from church, and there they were. And the deaf old nurse waddled out to meet us, she was so scared. And she rang the dinner-bell, and cried "Fire!" For she didn't know what the man was about, and she waddled up and says to father, "There's a murderer on the piazza to murder Miss Daisy!" And we all ran up—and the neighbors too—and the old nurse rang the dinner-bell like mad, and you never saw such a sight in all your days! And when we got there, there sat my sister as sweet as you please, and smiling at us all, and the red-headed burglar—for I knew him in a jiffy—he sat with his hat off, eating cold sandwiches and coffee at her feet.

He looked kind of like a lion sitting down beside a lamb. But the red-headed burglar was very well-behaved and gentlemanly, and Day said, "Hush, papa!" when father went to take him by the collar. And then she told us all about it. But father couldn't forgive him for the scare, so Day had to say, "Hush, papa!" again, and *that* was the end of it. And the tramp showed the dead lily in h'

dirty purse to father, and he said he was ashamed, and he said he wanted honest work. So we all sat round, quite as if he'd been one of the family. "Oh, my father will find you honest work," said Day, just as if there was no doubt about it. And the worst of it was he *did*. He always does. Day has only to look at him. He did find the red-headed rascal some wood to chop all summer at our wood-lot. And he behaved like a gentleman—I don't mean father, but the tramp.

Sometimes we called him Day's burglar. Then we called him her tramp. I used to call him her lily of the valley. But that made him mad, and he swore at me, and I had to quit. He acted as if I'd made game of all the saints in heaven. And he treated my sister as if she'd been the Virgin Mary. And so, when Day got well, I had to drive her all over the county till we found a place in a factory for that fellow.

One day, I went over to see him after he'd worked at the factory. I thought I'd surprise him, and see if he wasn't drunk or something. But he came out to meet me, looking very neat and well-behaved, like other men. And when I went home he sent his best respects to Day, and showed me the lily, and said I was to tell her that it wasn't lost, and that he asked God to bless her every day. So I had to go home and tell her. And Day didn't say much. But father kissed her—he always does when there's any excuse for it. And I can't think of any more. But I had never owned up to Day, so I thought I'd write it out. I DON'T think I should be ashamed of the society she keeps if I were Day.

JACK ABBOTT'S BREAKFAST.

LEIGH HUNT.

"WHAT a breakfast I *shall* eat!" thought Jack Abbott as he turned into Middle Temple Lane, towards the chambers of his old friend and tutor Goodall. "How I shall cram down the rolls (especially the inside bits), how apologize for one cup more! But Goodall is an excellent old fellow, he won't mind. To be sure, I'm rather late. The rolls will be cold, but anything will be delicious. If I met a baker I could eat his basket." Jack Abbott was a good-hearted, careless fellow, who had walked that morning from Hendon to breakfast by appointment with his old tutor. Arrived at the door of his friend's room he knocks, and the door is opened by Goodall himself, a thin grizzled personage, in an old great-coat, shaggy eyebrows, and a most bland and benevolent expression of countenance—a sort of Dominie Sampson, an angel of the dusty heaven of book-stalls and the British Museum.

Unfortunately for the hero of our story this angel of sixty-five, unshaven and with stockings down at the heel, had a memory which could not recollect what had been told him six hours before, much less six days. Accordingly he had finished his breakfast long before his late pupil presented himself. The angel was also very short-sighted, and in response to Jack Abbott's hearty, "Well, how d'ye do, my dear sir? I'm afraid I'm very late," replied in the blandest tones, "Ah, dear me!—I'm very—I beg pardon—pray, who is it I have the pleasure of speaking to?"

"What! don't you recollect me, my dear sir? Jack Abbott. I met you, you know, and was to come and—"

"Oh Mr. Abbott, is it! My dear Mr. Abbott, to think

I should not see you! And how is the good lady, your mother?"

"Very well, very well indeed, sir." Here Jack glanced at the breakfast-table. "I'm quite rejoiced to see that the breakf st-cloth is not removed. I'm horribly late. But don't take any trouble, my good sir. The kettle I see is still singing on the hob. I'll cut myself a piece of bread and butter immediately."

"Ah! You have come to breakfast, have you, my kind boy? That is very good of you, very good indeed."

"Ah," thought hungry Jack Abbott, smiling even while he sighed, "How completely he has forgotten the invitation! —Thank you, my dear sir, thank you. To tell the truth I'm very hungry, hungry as a hunter. I walked all the way from Hendon this morning."

"Bless me! Did you, indeed? Why, that's a very long way, isn't it? Well, sir, I'll make some fresh tea, and—"

"I beg pardon," interrupted Jack, who in a fury of hunger and thirst was pouring out what tea he could find in the pot, "I can do very well with this,—at any rate to begin with."

"Ah! But I'm sorry to see—what are we to do for milk? I'm afraid I must keep you waiting while I step out for some."

"Don't stir, I beg you!" ejaculated our hero, "don't think of it, my dear sir. I can do very well without milk, I can indeed; I *often* do without milk."

"Well, indeed, I have met with such instances before, and it's very lucky that you do not care for milk, but—Well, well! if the sugar-basin isn't empty! I will go out instantly. My hat must be under those pamphlets."

"Don't think of such a thing, pray don't, my dear sir," cried Jack. "You may think it odd; but sugar, I can assure

you, is a thing that I don't at all care for. The bread, my dear sir, the bread is all I require, just that piece."

"Well, sir, you're very good, and very temperate; but now—ah, as for butter, I declare I don't believe—"

"*Butter!*" interrupted our hero in a tone of the greatest scorn, "why, I haven't eaten butter I don't know when. Not a step, sir, not a step. I must make haste, for I've got to lunch with my lawyer and he'll expect me to eat something, and in fact I'm so anxious and feel so hurried that I must be off, my good sir, I must indeed."

Jack had made up his mind to seek the nearest coffee-house as fast as possible and there have the heartiest and most luxurious breakfast that could make amends for his disappointment. Being once more out of doors, our hero rushes like a tiger into Fleet Street and plunges into the first coffee-house in sight.

"Waiter!"

"Yessir."

"Breakfast immediately. Tea, black and green, and all that."

"Yessir. Eggs and toast, sir?"

"By all means."

"Yessir. Any ham, sir?"

"Just so, and instantly."

"Yessir. Cold fowl, sir?"

"Precisely, and no delay."

"Yessir. Pickles, sir?"

"Bring all—everything,—no, I don't care for pickles, but bring anything you like, and do make haste, my good fellow. Do hurry up! I never was so hungry in my life!"

"Yessir. Directly, sir. Like the paper, sir?"

"Thank you, thank you! Now for heaven's sake, I beg of you—"

"Yessir. Immediately, sir; everything ready, sir."

"Everything ready!" thought Jack. "Cheering sound! Beautiful place, a coffee-house! Fine *English* place—everything so snug, so comfortable. Have what you like and no fuss about it. What a breakfast I *shall* eat! And the paper, too: horrid murder—mysterious affair—assassination. Bless me, what horrible things—how very comfortable! Waiter!"

"Yessir. Coming sir. Directly, sir."

"You've another slice of toast getting ready?"

"Yessir. All right, sir."

"Let the third, if you please, be thicker, and the fourth."

Everything is served up: toast, hot and rich; eggs, plump; ham, huge; cold fowl, tempting.

"Glorious moment!" inwardly ejaculated Jack Abbott. He had doubled the paper conveniently so as to read the "Express from Paris," in perfect comfort. Before he poured out his tea, he was in the act of putting his hand to one of the inner slices of toast when—awful visitation!—whom should he see passing the window but his friend Goodall. He was coming, of course, to read the papers, and this, of all the coffee-houses in the world, was the one he must needs go to! What was to be done? Jack *could* not hurt anybody's feelings. There was nothing left for him but to bolt. Accordingly, after hiding his face with the newspaper till Goodall has taken up another, he rushes out as if a sheriff was after him.

Jack, congratulating himself that he had neither been seen by Goodall nor tasted a breakfast unpaid for, has ordered precisely such another breakfast, has got the same newspaper and seated himself as nearly as possible in the very same place.

"Now," thought he, "I am beyond the reach of chance.

Goodall cannot read the papers in two coffee-houses. By Jove! was ever a man so hungry as I am? What a breakfast I shall eat!"

Enter breakfast, served up as before.

"Glorious moment!" thinks Jack again.

He has got the middle slice of toast in his fingers, precisely as before, when happening to look up, he sees the waiter of the former coffee-house pop his head in, look him full in the face, and as suddenly withdraw it. Back goes the toast on the plate; up springs poor Abbott to the door, rushes forth for the second time, and makes as fast as he can for a third coffee-house.

"Am I never to breakfast?" thought he. "Nay, breakfast I will. People can't go into three coffee-houses on purpose to go out again. What a breakfast I will eat!"

Jack Abbott, after some delay, owing to the fulness of the room, is seated as before. The waiter has "yessired" to their mutual satisfaction; the toast is done, eggs plump, ham huge, etc. etc.

Unluckily, three pairs of eyes were observing him all the while; to wit, the waiter's of the first tavern, the waiter's of the second, and the landlord's of the third. They were now resolving upon a course of action. Jack was in the very agonies of hunger. "By Hercules, what a breakfast I will, shall, must, and have now certainly *got* to eat! I could not have stood it any longer. *Now, now, NOW* is the glorious moment of moments." Jack took up a slice of the toast and—with a strange look of misgiving laid it down again.

"I'm blessed if he's touched it, after all," said waiter the first. "Well, this beats everything!"

"He's a precious rascal, depend on't," says the landlord. "We'll nab him. Let us go to the door!"

"I'll be hanged if he ain't going to bolt again!" said the second waiter.

"Search his pockets," said the landlord. "Three breakfasts and not one eaten!"

"What a villain!" said the first waiter.

By this time all the people in the coffee-house had crowded into the room, and a plentiful mob was gathering at the door.

"Here's a chap has had three breakfasts this morning," exclaimed the landlord.

"Three breakfasts!" cried a dry-looking man in spectacles, "how could he possibly do that?"

"I didn't say he'd eaten them. I said he'd ordered them and didn't eat them. Three breakfasts in three different houses, I tell you. He's been to my house, and to this man's house, and to this man's, and we've searched him and he hasn't a penny in his pockets."

"That's it," cried Jack, who had vainly attempted to make himself heard, "that's the very reason."

"What's the very reason?" inquired the gentleman in spectacles.

"Why, I was shocked to find, just now, that I had left my purse at home in the hurry of coming out, and—"

"Oh, oh," cried the laughing audience, "here's the policeman! He'll settle him."

"But how does that explain the other two breakfasts?" asked the gentleman.

"Not at all," said Jack.

"Impudent rascal!" said the landlord.

"I mean," said he, "that *that* doesn't explain it, but I can explain it."

"Well, how?" said the gentleman, hushing the angry landlord, who had meanwhile given our hero in charge.

"Don't lay hands on me!" cried Jack. "I'll go quietly, if you let me alone; but first let me explain."

"Hear him, hear him!" cried the spectators, "and watch your pockets!"

Here Jack gave a rapid statement of the events of the morning. This only excited laughter and derision, and our hero was hustled off, and in two minutes found himself in a crowded police-office.

A considerable delay took place before the landlord's charge could be heard.

"Agony of expectation," groaned poor Jack, "I'll have bread and butter *when* I breakfast—not toast; it's more hearty, and besides you get it sooner; and yet, O table-cloth, O thick slices, O tea, when shall I breakfast?"

The case at length was brought on. "Well, now, you sir,—Mr. What's-your-name," quoth the magistrate, "what is your wonderful explanation of this very extraordinary habit of taking three breakfasts, sir? You seem very cool about it."

"Sir," answered our hero, "it is out of no disrespect to you that I am cool. You may well be surprised at the circumstances under which I find myself, but in addressing a gentleman and a man of understanding, I have no doubt he will discover a veracity in my statement which has escaped eyes less discerning." So Jack gave an account of the whole matter, and the upshot of it was that the magistrate not only proceeded to throw the greatest ridicule on the charge, but gave Jack a note to the nearest coffee-house, desiring the tavern-keeper to furnish the gentleman with a breakfast at his expense, and explaining the reason why.

With abundance of acknowledgments, and in raptures at the now certain approach of the bread and butter, Jack

made his way to the tavern. "At last I have thee!" cried he internally. "O most fugacious of meals, what a repast I will make of it! What a breakfast I shall have! Never was a breakfast so *intensified!*"

Jack Abbott, with the note in his hand, arrived at the tavern, went up the steps, hurried through the passage. Every inch of the way was full of hope and bliss, when, lo! whom should his eyes light on but the other landlord whom he had just left in the court-room, detailing his version of the story to the new landlord, and evidently poisoning his mind with every syllable. Raging with hunger as he was, Jack could not stand this. With a despair for which he could find no words, he turned away in the direction of his lawyer's. "Now the lawyer," quoth he, soliloquizing, "was an intimate friend of my father's, so intimate that if he offers me breakfast I can accept it, and of course he will. I shall plainly tell him that I prefer breakfast to lunch; in short, that I have made up my mind to have it, even if I wait till dinner-time or tea-time, and he'll laugh, and we shall be jolly, and I shall get something to eat at last. Exquisite moment! What a breakfast I shall eat!"

The lawyer, Mr. Pallinson, occupied a good large house, with the marks of plenty on it. Jack hailed the sight of the fire blazing in the kitchen. "Delicious spot!" thought he, "kettle, pantry and all that. Hope there is milk left, and bread and butter. What slices I *will* eat!"

But Jack unfortunately rang the bell of the office, instead of the house, and found himself among a parcel of clerks. Mr. Pallinson was out; was not expected home till evening. Jack in desperation stated his case. No result but, "Very strange, sir," from one of the clerks. No *Mrs.* Pallinson existed to whom he might apply, so, blushing and stammering "Good-morning," Jack found

himself out again in the wide world of pavement and houses. The clerks had told him that Mr. Pallinson always dined at the Mendall coffee-house when away on special business, and towards it our hero turned his hungry and melancholy steps, determined to wait there for him. "Ah," thought Jack, with a sigh, "five o'clock isn't far off, and then I'm certain. What a breakfast I shall have when it does come! At length five o'clock strikes, and at the same moment enters Mr. Pallinson. He was a brisk, good-humored man, who greeted Jack heartily. "Here, John, plates for two! You'll dine, of course, with your father's old friend." Jack's heart felt itself at home with this cordiality, and he at once entered into the history of his morning. The good and merry lawyer, who understood a joke, entered heartily, and with great bursts of laughter, into Jack's whim of still having his breakfast, and it was accordingly brought up, with an explanation to the waiter that "his friend here had got up so late, and kept such fashionable hours, that he must needs breakfast while he himself was dining." "And so," said the shrewd attorney, as the waiter was respectfully bowing himself out, "no harm's done, and now peg away." Jack did not wait for a second bidding. The bread and butter was at last actually before him, not so thick as he had pictured it, but as the waiter had turned his back three slices could be rolled into one. This arrangement was accordingly made, the mouth was ready to swallow—enter Mr. Goodall!

"Breakfast is abolished for me," thought Jack, laying down the bread and butter, "there's no such thing. Henceforth I will not attempt it."

The lawyer and Mr. Goodall were well known to each other, but what had brought him thither was a confused story. He had somehow heard of a Mr. Abbott having ordered

three breakfasts and having been taken to jail. He had followed him up from place to place till he found him in the tavern.

"I'm very glad indeed, sir, to find you so comfortably situated, after the story that half-witted fellow of a waiter told me at the coffee-house. But don't let me interrupt your *tea*, I beg of you!"

"Luckiest of innocent fancies," thought our hero, "he thinks I'm at tea!" He plunged again at the bread and butter. He was really breakfasting! "I beg your pardon," he said, with his mouth full. "I'm eating a little too fast,—but may I trouble you for that loaf? These slices are very thin, and I'm so ravenously hungry." Jack doubled his thin slices; he took huge bites; he swilled his tea, as he had sworn he would; he had eggs on one side of him, ham on the other, his friends before him, and was as happy as a prince escaped from a foreign land; and when he had at length finished, talking and laughing all the while, or hearing talk and laughter, he pushed the breakfast-cup aside, and chuckled to himself, "I've had it! Breakfast hath been mine! And now, my dear Mr. Pallinson, I'll take a glass of your port!"

MISS EDITH HELPS THINGS ALONG.

BRET HARTE.

"My sister'll be down in a minute and says you're to wait, if you please,
And says I might stay till she came if I'd promise her never to tease,
Nor speak till you spoke to me first. But that's nonsense, for how
would you know
What she told me to say if I didn't? Don't you really and truly
think so?"

" And then you'd feel strange here alone! And you wouldn't know
just where to sit;
For that chair isn't strong on its legs, and we never use it a bit.
We keep it to match with the sofa. But Jack says it would be like
you
To flop yourself right down upon it, and knock out the very last
screw.

" S'pose you try? I won't tell. You're afraid to! Oh! you're afraid
they would think it was mean!
Well, then, there's the album—that's pretty, if you're sure that your
fingers are clean,
For sister says sometimes I daub it, but she only says that when
she's cross.
There's her picture. You know it? It's like her, but she ain't as
good looking of course!

" This is me. It's the best of 'em all. Now, tell me, you'd never
have thought
That once I was little as that? It's the only one that could be
bought,
For that was the message to pa from the photograph man where I
sat—
That he wouldn't print off any more till he first got his money for
that.

" What? Maybe you're tired of waiting. Why, often she's longer
than this.
There's all her back hair to do up, and all of her front curls to friz.
But it's nice to be sitting here talking like grown people, just you
and me.
Do you think you'll be coming here often? Oh, do! But don't
come like Tom Lee.

" Tom Lee? Her last beau. Why, my goodness, he used to be
here day and night,
Till the folks thought that he'd be her husband, and Jack says that
gave him a fright.

You won't run away then, as he did? for you're not a rich man,
they say.

Pa says you're as poor as a church mouse. Now, are you? And
how poor are they?

"Ain't you glad that you met me? Well, I am, for I know now
you're hair *isn't* red;
But what there is left of it's mousy, and not what that naughty
Jack said.
But there! I must go. Sister's coming. But I wish I could wait
just to see
If she ran up to you and she kissed you in the way that she used to
kiss Lee."—*Independent.*

A HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

UNBORN ages and visions of glory crowd upon my soul, the realization of all which, however, is in the hands and good pleasure of Almighty God; but, under His divine blessing, it will be dependent on the character and the virtues of ourselves, and of our posterity. If classical history has been found to be, is now, and shall continue to be, the concomitant of free institutions and of popular eloquence, what a field is opening to us for another Herodotus, another Thucydides, and another Livy!

And let me say, gentlemen, that if we and our posterity shall be true to the Christian religion—if we and they shall live always in the fear of God, and shall respect His commandments—if we and they shall maintain just, moral sentiments, and such conscientious convictions of duty as shall control the heart and life,—we may have the

highest hopes of the future fortunes of our country; and if we maintain those institutions of government and that political union, exceeding all praise as much as it exceeds all former examples of political associations, we may be sure of one thing—that, while our country furnishes materials for a thousand masters of the historic art, it will afford no topic for a Gibbon. It will have no Decline and Fall. It will go on prospering and to prosper.

But, if we and our posterity reject religious instruction and authority, violate the rules of eternal justice, trifle with the injunctions of morality, and recklessly destroy the political constitution which holds us together, no man can tell how sudden a catastrophe may overwhelm us, that shall bury all our glory in profound obscurity. Should that catastrophe happen, let it have no history! Let the horrible narrative never be written! Let its fate be like that of the lost books of Livy, which no human eye shall ever read; or the missing Pleiad, of which no man can ever know more, than that it is lost, and lost forever!

But, gentlemen, I will not take my leave of you in a tone of despondency. We may trust that Heaven will not forsake us, nor permit us to forsake ourselves. We must strengthen ourselves, and gird up our loins with new resolution; we must counsel each other; and, determined to sustain each other in the support of the Constitution, prepare to meet manfully, and united, whatever of difficulty or of danger, whatever of effort or of sacrifice, the providence of God may call upon us to meet.

Are we of this generation so derelict, have we so little of the blood of our revolutionary fathers coursing through our veins, that we cannot preserve what they achieved? The world will cry out “SHAME” upon us, if we show ourselves unworthy to be the descendants of those great and

illustrious men, who fought for their liberty, and secured it to their posterity, by the Constitution of the United States.

Gentlemen, inspiring auspices, this day, surround us and cheer us. It is the anniversary of the birth of Washington. We should know this, even if we had lost our calendars, for we should be reminded of it by the shouts of joy and gladness. The whole atmosphere is redolent of his name; hills and forests, rocks and rivers, echo and re-echo his praises. All the good, whether learned or unlearned, high or low, rich or poor, feel, this day, that there is one treasure common to them all, and that is the fame and character of Washington. They recount his deeds, ponder over his principles and teachings, and resolve to be more and more guided by them in the future.

To the old and the young, to all born in the land, and to all whose love of liberty has brought them from foreign shores to make this the home of their adoption, the name of Washington is this day an exhilarating theme. Americans by birth are proud of his character, and exiles from foreign shores are eager to participate in admiration of him; and it is true that he is, this day, here, everywhere, all the world over, more an object of love and regard than on any day since his birth.

Gentlemen, on Washington's principles, and under the guidance of his example, will we and our children uphold the Constitution. Under his military leadership our fathers conquered; and under the outspread banner of his political and constitutional principles will we also conquer. To that standard we shall adhere, and uphold it through evil report and through good report. We will meet danger, we will meet death, if they come, in its protection; and we will struggle on, in daylight and in darkness, ay, in

the thickest darkness, with all the storms which it may bring with it, till

"Danger's troubled night is o'er
And the star of Peace return."

DRAFTED.

HELEN L. BOSTWICK.

I.

My son! What! Drafted! My Harry! Why man, 'tis a boy at his books.

No taller, I'm sure, than your Annie—as delicate, too, in his looks. Why it seems but a day since he helped me, girl-like, in my kitchen, at tasks.

He drafted! Great God, can it be that our President knows what he asks?

II.

He never could wrestle, this boy, tho' in spirit as brave as the best: Narrow-chested, a little, you notice; like him who has long been at rest.

Too slender for over much study, why, his master has made him to-day

Go out with his ball on the common, and you've drafted a child at his play!

III.

"Not a patriot!" Fie! Did I whimper when Robert stood up with his gun,

And the hero-blood chafed in his forehead, the evening we heard of Bull Run.

Pointing his finger at Harry, but turning his eyes to the wall,

"There's a staff growing up for your age, mother," said Robert, "If I am to fall."

IV.

"Eighteen?" Oh, I know, and yet narrowly; just a wee babe on the day

When his father got up from a sick-bed and cast his last ballot for Clay.

Proud of his boy and his ticket, said he, "A new morsel of fame We'll lay on the candidate's altar," and christened the child with his name.

V.

Oh, what have I done, a weak woman, in what have I meddled with harm

(Troubling only my God for the sunshine and rain on my rough little farm),

That my plowshares are beaten to swords, and whetted before my eyes;

That my tears must cleanse a foul nation, my lamb be a sacrifice?

VI.

Oh, 'tis true there's a country to save, man, and 'tis true there is no appeal;

But did God see my boy's name lying the uppermost one in the wheel?

Five stalwart sons has my neighbor, and never the lot upon one;

Are these things Fortune's caprices, or is it God's will that is done?

VII.

Are the others too precious for resting where Robert is taking his rest,

With the pictured face of young Annie lying over the rent in his breast?

Too tender for parting with sweethearts? Too fair to be crippled or scarred?

My boy! Thank God for these tears! I was growing so bitter and hard!

VIII.

Now read me a page in the book, Harry, that goes in your knapsack to-night,

Of the eye that sees when the sparrow grows weary and falters in flight;

Talk of something that's nobler than living, of a love that is higher
than mine,
And faith which has planted its banner where the heavenly camp-
fires shine.

IX.

Talk of something that watches us softly as the shadows glide down
in the yard,
That shall go with my soldier to battle and stand with my picket on
guard.
Spirits of loving and lost ones—watch softly with Harry to-night,
For to-morrow he goes forth to battle—to arm him for Freedom and
Right!

THE CLASSIC POETS.**HENRY NELSON COLERIDGE.**

I AM not one who has grown old in literary retirement, devoted to classical studies with an exclusiveness which might lead to an overweening estimate of those two noble languages. Few, I will not say evil, were the days allowed to me for such pursuits, and I was constrained, still young and an unripe scholar, to forego them for the duties of an active and laborious profession. They are now amusements only, however delightful and improving. Far am I from assuming to understand all their riches, all their beauty, or all their power; yet I can profoundly feel their immeasurable superiority to all we call modern, and I would fain think that there are many even among my young readers who can now, or will hereafter, sympathize with the expression of my ardent admiration.

Greek,—the shrine of the genius of the old world; as uni-

versal as our race, as individual as ourselves; of infinite flexibility, of indefatigable strength, with the complication and the distinctness of nature herself; to which nothing was vulgar, from which nothing was excluded; speaking to the ear like Italian, speaking to the mind like English; with words like pictures, with words like the gossamer film of the summer; at once the variety and picturesqueness of Homer, the gloom and the intensity of Æschylus; not compressed to the closest by Thucydides, not fathomed to the bottom by Plato, not sounding with all its thunders, nor lit up with all its ardors, even under the Promethean touch of Demosthenes!

And Latin,—the voice of empire and of war, of law and of the state; inferior to its half-parent and rival in the embodying of passion and in the distinguishing of thought, but equal to it in sustaining the measured march of history, and superior to it in the indignant declamation of moral satire; stamped with the mark of an imperial and despoticizing republic; rigid in its construction, parsimonious in its synonymes; reluctantly yielding to the flowery yoke of Horace, although opening glimpses of Greek-like splendor in the occasional inspirations of Lucretius; proved, indeed, to the uttermost by Cicero, and by him found wanting; yet majestic in its barenness, impressive in its conciseness; the true language of History, instinct with the spirit of nations, and not with the passions of individuals; breathing the maxims of the world and not the tenets of the schools; one and uniform in its air and spirit, whether touched by the stern and haughty Sallust, by the open and discursive Livy, by the reserved and thoughtful Tacitus.

These inestimable advantages, which no modern skill can wholly counterpoise, are known and felt by the scholar alone. He has not failed, in the sweet and silent studies

of his youth, to drink deep at those sacred fountains of all that is just and beautiful in human language. The thoughts and the words of the master-spirits of Greece and Rome are inseparably blended in his memory; a sense of their marvellous harmonies, their exquisite fitness, their consummate polish, has sunken forever in his heart, and thence throws out light and fragrancy upon the gloom and the annoyances of his maturer years. No avocations of professional labor will make him abandon their wholesome study; in the midst of a thousand cares he will find an hour in which to recur to his boyish lessons,—to re-peruse them in the pleasurable consciousness of 'old associations and in the clearness of manly judgment, and to apply them to himself and to the world with superior profit. The more extended his sphere of learning in the literature of modern Europe, the more deeply, though the more wisely, will he reverence that of classical antiquity; and in declining age, when the appetite for magazines and reviews and the ten times repeated trash of the day has failed, he will retire, as it were, within a circle of schoolfellow friends, and end his studies, as he began them, with his Homer, his Horace, and his Shakespeare.

THE ART OF BOOK-KEEPING.

THOMAS HOOD.

How hard when those who do not wish
To lend, thus lose their books;
Are snared by anglers, folks that fish
With literary "Hooks."
Who call and take some favorite tome
But never read it through;
They thus complete their set at home
By making one at you.

I, of my "Spenser" quite bereft,
 Last winter sore was shaken;
 Of "Lamb" I've but a quarter left,
 Nor could I save my "Bacon."
 And then I saw my "Crabbe" at last,
 Like Hamlet, backward go;
 And, as the tide was ebbing fast,
 Of course I lost my "Rowe."

My "Mallet" served to knock me down,
 Which makes me thus a talker:
 And once when I was out of town
 My "Johnson" proved a "Walker."
 While studying o'er the fire one day
 My "Hobbes" amidst the smoke,
 They bore my "Colman" clean away
 And carried off my "Coke."

They picked my "Locke," to me far more
 Than Bramah's patent worth,
 And now my losses I deplore
 Without a "Home" on earth.
 If once a book you let them lift
 Another they conceal,
 For though I caught them stealing "Swift,"
 As swiftly went my "Steele."

"Hope" is not now upon my shelf
 Where late he stood elated;
 But what is strange, my "Pope" himself
 Is excommunicated.
 My little "Suckling" in the grave
 Is sunk to swell the ravage;
 And what was Crusoe's fate to save
 'Twas mine to lose—a "Savage."

Even "Glover's" works I cannot put
 My frozen hands upon,
 Though ever since I lost my "Foote"
 My "Bunyan" has been gone;

My "Hoyle" with "Cotton" went oppressed,
My "Taylor," too, must fail;
To save my "Goldsmith" from arrest
In vain I offered "Bayle."

I "Prior" sought, but could not see,
The "Hood" so late in front;
And when I turned to hunt for "Lee,"
Oh! where was my "Leigh Hunt"?
I tried to laugh, old care to tickle,
Yet could not "Tickle" touch;
But then, alack! I missed my "Mickle,"
And surely Mickle's much.

'Tis quite enough my grief to feed,
My sorrows to excuse,
To think I cannot read my "Reid"
Nor even use my "Hughes."
My classics would not quiet lie,
A thing so fondly hoped,
Like Dr. Primose I may cry
My "Livy" has eloped.

My life is ebbing fast away,
I suffer from these shocks;
And though I fixed a lock on "Gray,"
There's gray upon my locks.
I'm far from "Young," am growing pale,
I see my "Butler" fly,
And when they ask about my ail,
"Tis "Burton," I reply.

They still have made me slight returns,
And thus my griefs divide;
For oh! they cured me of my "Burns,"
And eased my "Akenside."
But all I think I shall not say,
Nor let my anger burn,
For as they never found me "Gay"
They have not left me "Sterne."

THE MUSIC OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

HENRY D. THOREAU.

As I went under the new telegraph wire, I heard it vibrating like a harp high over head; it was as the sound of a far-off glorious life, a supernal life which came down to us and vibrated the lattice-work of this life of ours—an *Æolian* harp. It reminded me, I say, with a certain pathetic moderation, of what finer and deeper stirrings I was susceptible. It said, Bear in mind, child, and never for an instant forget, that there are higher planes of life than this thou art now travelling on. Know that the goal is distant, and is upward. There is every degree of inspiration, from mere fulness of life to the most rapt mood. A human soul is played on even as this wire; I make my own use of the telegraph, without consulting the directors, like the sparrows, which, I observe, use it extensively for a perch. Shall I not, too, go to this office? The sound proceeds from near the posts, where the vibration is apparently more rapid. It seemed to me as if every pore of the wood was filled with music. As I put my ear to one of the posts, it labored with the strains, as if every fibre was affected, and being seasoned or timed, rearranged according to a new and more harmonious law; every swell and change and inflection of tone pervaded it, and seemed to proceed from the wood, the divine tree of wood, as if its very substance was transmuted.

What a recipe for preserving wood, to fill its pores with music! How this wild tree from the forest, stripped of its bark and set up here, rejoices to transmit this music.

When no melody proceeds from the wire, I hear the hum within the entrails of the wood, the oracular tree, acquiring, accumulating the prophetic fury. The resounding wood—how much the ancients would have made of it! To have had a harp on so great a scale, girdling the very earth, and played on by the winds of every latitude and longitude, and that harp were (so to speak) the manifest blessing of Heaven on a work of man's. Shall we not now add a tenth muse to those immortal nine, and consider that this invention was most divinely honored and distinguished, upon which the muse has thus condescended to smile—this magic medium of communication with mankind?

To read that the ancients stretched a wire round the earth, attaching it to the trees of the forest, on which they sent messages by one named Electricity, father of Lightning and Magnetism, swifter far than Mercury—the stern commands of war and news of peace; and that the winds caused this wire to vibrate, so that it emitted a harp-like and *Æolian* music in all the lands through which it passed, as if to express the satisfaction of the gods in this invention! And this is fact, and yet we have attributed the instrument to no god. I hear the sound working terribly within. When I put my ear to it anon it swells into a clear tone, which seems to concentrate in the core of the tree, for all the sound seems to proceed from the wood. It is as if you had entered some world-cathedral, resounding to some vast organ. The fibres of all things have their tension, and are strained like the strings of a lyre. I feel the very ground tremble underneath my feet, as I stand near the post. The wire vibrates with great power, as if it would strain and rend the wood. What an awful and fatal music it must be to the worms in the wood. No better vermifuge were needed. As the wood of an old Cremona,

its every fibre, perchance, harmoniously transposed and educated to resound melody, has brought a great price, so methinks these telegraph posts should bear a great price with musical-instrument makers. It is prepared to be the material of harps for ages to come; as it were, put asoak in and seasoning in music.

SHARED.

LUCY LARCOM.

I SAID it in the meadow-path,
I said it on the mountain-stairs;
The best things any mortal hath
Are those which every mortal shares.

The air we breathe, the sky, the breeze,
The light without us and within,
Life, with its unlocked treasures,
God's riches, are for all to win.

The grass is softer to my tread
For rest it yields unnumbered feet;
Sweeter to me the wild rose red,
Because she makes the whole world sweet.

Into your heavenly loneliness
Ye welcomed me, O solemn peaks!
And me in every guest you bless
Who reverently your mystery seeks.

And up the radiant peopled way
That opens into worlds unknown,
It will be life's delight to say,
"Heaven is not heaven for me alone."

Rich through my brethren's poverty!
Such wealth were hideous! I am blest
Only in what they share with me,
In what I share with all the rest.

—*Good Company.*

HISTORY.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

HISTORY, the subject with which my own life has been mainly occupied, is concerned as much as science with external facts. History depends upon exact knowledge; on the same minute, impartial, discriminating observation and analysis of particulars which is equally the basis of science.

Historical facts are of two kinds; the veritable outward fact—whatever it was that took place in the order of things—and the account of it which has been brought down to us by more or less competent persons. The first we must set aside altogether. The eternal register of human action is not open to inspection; we are concerned wholly with the second, which are facts also, though facts different in kind from the other. The business of the historian is not with immediate realities which we can see or handle, but with combinations of reality and human thought which it is his business to analyze and separate into their component parts. So far as he can distinguish successfully he is a historian of truth; so far as he fails, he is the historian of opinion and tradition.

It is, I believe, a received principle in such sciences as deal with a past condition of things, to explain everything,

wherever possible, by the instrumentality of causes which are now in operation. Geologists no longer ascribe the changes which have taken place in the earth's surface either to the interference of an external power or to violent elemental convulsions, of which we have no experience. Causes now visibly acting in various parts of the universe will interpret most, if not all, of the phenomena; and to these it is the tendency of science more and more to ascribe them.

In the remotest double star which the telescope can divide for us, we see working the same familiar forces which govern the revolutions of the planets of our own system. The spectrum analysis finds the vapors and the metals of earth in the aurora and in the nucleus of a comet. Similarly we have no reason to believe that in the past condition of the earth, or of the earth's inhabitants, there were functions energizing of which we have no modern counterparts.

At the dawn of civilization, when men began to observe and think, they found themselves in possession of various faculties—first their five senses, and then imagination, fancy, reason, and memory. They did not distinguish one from the other. They did not know why one idea of which they were conscious should be more true than another. They looked round them in continual surprise, conjecturing fantastic explanations of all they saw and heard. Their traditions and their theories blended one into another, and their cosmogonies, their philosophies, and their histories are all alike imaginative and poetical. It was never perhaps seriously believed as a scientific reality that the sun was the chariot of Apollo, or that Saturn had devoured his children, or that Siegfred had been bathed in the dragon's blood, or that earthquakes and volcanoes were

caused by buried giants, who were snorting and tossing in their sleep; but also it was not disbelieved.

The original historian and the original man of science was alike the poet. Before the art of writing was invented, exact knowledge was impossible. The poet's business was to throw into beautiful shapes the current opinions, traditions, and beliefs; and the gifts required of him were simply memory, imagination, and music. Each celebrated minstrel sang his stories in his own way, adding to them, shaping them, coloring them, as suited his peculiar genius. The *Iliad* of Homer, the most splendid composition of this kind which exists in the world, is simply a collection of ballads. The tale of Troy was the heroic story of Greece, which every tribe modified or re-arranged.

The chronicler is not a poet like his predecessor. He does not shape out consistent pictures with a beginning, a middle, and an end. He is a narrator of events and he connects them on a chronological string. He professes to be relating facts. He is not idealizing; he is not singing the praises of heroes; he means to be true in the literal and commonplace sense of that ambiguous word. Yet in his earlier phases, take him in ancient Egypt or Assyria, in Greece or in Rome, or in modern Europe, he is but a step in advance of his predecessor. He never speculates about causes; but on the other hand he is uncritical. He takes unsuspectingly the materials which he finds ready to his hand—the national ballads, the romances, and the biographies. Thus the chronicle, however charming, is often nothing but poetry taken literally and translated into prose. It grows, however, and improves insensibly with the growth of the nation, and becomes at last perhaps the very best kind of historical writing which has yet been produced.

Neither history nor any other knowledge can be obtained except by scientific methods. A constructive philosophy of it, however, is as yet impossible, and for the present, and for a long time to come, we shall be confined to analysis. First one cause and then another has interfered from the beginning of time with a correct and authentic chronicling of events and actions. Superstition, hero-worship, ignorance of the laws of probability; religious, political, or speculative prejudice—one or other of these has tended from the beginning to give us distorted pictures.

The most perfect English history which exists is to be found in my opinion in the historical plays of Shakespeare. In these plays, rich as they are in fancy and imagination, the main bearings of the national story are scrupulously adhered to, and whenever attainable, verbal correctness. Shakespeare's object was to exhibit as faithfully as he possibly could the exact character of the great actors in the national drama, the circumstances which surrounded them, and the motives, internal and external, by which they were influenced. Shakespeare's attitude towards human life will become again attainable to us only when intelligent people can return to an agreement on first principles; when the common sense of the wisest and best among us has superseded the theorizing of parties and factions; when the few but all-important truths of our moral condition, which can be certainly known, have become the exclusive rule of our judgments and actions.

LOSSES.

FRANCES BROWN.

UPON the white sea-sand
There sat a pilgrim band
Telling the losses that their lives had known,
While evening waned away
From breezy cliff and bay
And the strong tides went out with weary moan.

One spake with quivering lip
Of a fair freighted ship
With all his household to the deep gone down.
But one had wilder woe—
For a fair face, long ago
Lost in the darker depths of a great town.

There were who mourned their youth
With a most loving ruth,
For its brave hopes and memories ever green;
And one upon the west
Turned an eye that would not rest,
For far-off hills whereon its joy had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,
Some of proud honors told,
Some spake of friends that were their trust no more;
And one of a green grave
Beside a foreign wave,
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done
There came among them one,
A stranger seeming from all sorrow free;
“Sad losses have ye met,
But mine is heavier yet;
For a believing heart has gone from me.”

"Alas!" these pilgrims said,
"For the living and the dead—
For fortune's cruelty, for love's sure cross,
For the wrecks of land and sea.
But, howe'er it came to thee,
Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."

THE SEA.

M. J. MICHELET.

THE imaginative Orientals call the sea the *Night of the Depths*. In all the antique tongues from India to Ireland, the synonymous or analogous name of the sea is either Night or Desert.

Descend to even a slight depth in the sea and the beauty and brilliancy of the upper light are lost; you enter into a persistent twilight and misty and half-lurid haze; a little lower and even that sinister and eldritch twilight is lost, and all around you is night, showing nothing, but suggesting everything that darkness—hand-maiden of terrible fancy—can suggest. Above, below, all around, darkness, utter darkness, save when, from time to time, the swift and gracefully terrible motion of some passing monster of the deep makes "darkness visible" for a brief moment and then that passing gleam leaves you in darkness more dense, more utter, more terrible than ever. Immense in its extent, enormous in its depth, that mass of waters which covers the greater part of our globe seems in truth a great world of shadows and of gloom. And it is that which above all at once fascinates and intimidates us. Darkness and Fear! Twin sisters, they! In the early day, the at

once timid and unreasoning childhood of our race, men imagined that where no Light was neither could there be Life; that in the unfathomed depths there was a black, lifeless, soundless Chaos; above, naught but water and gloom; beneath, sand and shells, the bones of the wrecked mariner, the rich wares of the far-off, ruined, and vainly bewailing merchant—those sad treasures of that “ever-receiving and never-restoring treasury—the Sea.”

Opaque, heavy, mighty, merciless, your sea is a liquid Polyphemus, a blind giant that cares not, reasons not, feels not, but hits a terribly hard blow. Not a nation upon the earth but has its tales and traditions of the sea. Homer and the *Arabian Nights* have handed down to us a goodly number of those frightful legends of shoals, of tempests, and of calms no less murderous than tempests—those calms during which the hardiest sailor agonizes, moans, loses all courage and all hope in the tortures of the hours, days, and even weeks—heaving upward and sinking downward, but never progressing a cable’s length.

The name given to the great African desert—The Abode of Terror—may be justly transferred to the sea. The boldest sailors, Phœnicians and Carthaginians, the conquering Arabs who aspired to grasp the whole world, lured by what they heard of the Hesperides and the land of gold, sailed out of the Mediterranean to the wide ocean, but soon were glad to seek their port again. The gloomy line eternally covered with clouds and mist which they found keeping their stern watch intimidated them. They lay to; they hesitated; from man to man ran the murmur, “It is the Sea of Darkness”—and then back went they to port, and there told to wondering landsmen what wonders they had seen and what horrors they had imagined. Woe to him who shall persist in his sacrilegious espionage of that dread

region! On one of those weird and far isles stands a sternly threatening Colossus whose menace is, "Thus far thou hast come; farther thou shalt not go!"

The sublimity of the early navigators lay in their blind courage and desperate resolution. They knew but little of the sea, and of the heavens they knew still less; the compass their only instructor and their only reliance, they dared the most alarming phenomena without being able even to guess at their causes. They had none of our instruments which speak to us so plainly and so unmistakably. They went blindfolded towards, and fearlessly into, the uttermost darkness. They themselves confess that they feared, but also that they would not yield. The sea's tempests; the air's whirlwinds and waterspouts; the tragic dialogues of those two oceans, air and water; the striking and, not so long since, ominous phenomena of the Aurora Borealis,—all this strange and wild phantasmagoria seemed to them the fury of irritated nature, a veritable strife of demons against which men could *dare* all—as they did—but could *do*—what they also did—nothing.

A great age, a Titanic age, the nineteenth century, has coolly, intelligently, and sternly noted all those phenomena which the old navigators braved but did not examine. In this century it is that we for the first time have dared to look the Tempest squarely, fearlessly, and scrutinizingly in the eyes. Its premonitory symptoms, its characteristics, its results, each and all have been calmly watched, carefully and systematically registered. From that registration naturally comes explanation and generalization, and thence the grand, bold, and, as our not very distant ancestors would have said, impious system—the Law of Storms!

So! What we took—what we in the old, bold, but blind day took for matter of caprice is really, after all, reducible

to a system, obedient to a law! So! Then those terrible facts that made the brain swim and the heart quail, because fighting shadows and walking in darkness,—so! then those terrible facts have a certain regularity of occurrence, and the seaman, resolute and strong, calmly considers whether he cannot oppose to those regular attacks a defence no less regular.

This is truly sublime. The Tempest is not abolished, but ignorance, bewilderment, that terrible bewilderment born of danger and darkness, are abolished. At least if the seaman of the present day perish, he can know the why and wherefore. Great is the safeguard of calm, clear presence of mind with soul and intellect unruffled and resigned to whatever may be the effect of the great divine laws of the world, which at the expense of a few shipwrecks produce Safety and Equilibrium.

"THE REVENGE:" A BALLAD OF THE FLEET.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

I.

AT Flores, in the Azores, Sir Richard Grenville lay,
And a pinnace, like a fluttered bird, came flying from far away:
"Spanish ships of war at sea! we have sighted fifty-three!"
Then swore Lord Thomas Howard: "Fore God I am no coward;
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are out of gear,
And the half my men are sick. I must fly, but follow quick.
We are six ships of the line; can we fight with fifty-three?"

II.

Then spake Sir Richard Grenville: "I know you are no coward;
You fly them for a moment to fight with them again.
But I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore.
I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard,
To these Inquisition dogs and the dévildoms of Spau."

III.

So Lord Howard passed away with five ships of war that day,
 Till he melted like a cloud in the silent summer heaven;
 But Sir Richard bore in hand all his sick men from the land
 Very carefully and slow,
 Men of Bideford in Devon,
 And we laid them on the ballast down below;
 For we brought them all aboard,
 And they blest him in their pain, that they were not left to Spain,
 To the thumbscrew and the stake, for the glory of the Lord.

IV.

He had only a hundred seamen to work the ship and to fight,
 And he sailed away from Flores till the Spaniard came in sight,
 With his huge sea-castles heaving upon the weather bow.
 "Shall we fight or shall we fly?
 Good Sir Richard, let us know,
 For to fight is but to die!
 There'll be little of us left by the time this sun be set."
 And Sir Richard said again: "We be all good English men.
 Let us bang these dogs of Seville, the children of the devil,
 For I never turned my back upon Don or devil yet."

V.

Sir Richard spoke and he laughed, and we roared a hurrah, and so
 The little "Revenge" ran on sheer into the heart of the foe,
 With her hundred fighters on deck, and her ninety sick below;
 For half of their fleet to the right and half to the left were seen,
 And the little "Revenge" ran on through the long sea-lane between.

VI.

Thousands of their soldiers looked down from their decks and laughed,
 Thousands of their seamen made mock at the mad little craft
 Running on and on, till delayed
 By their mountain-like "San Philip" that, of fifteen hundred tons,
 And up-shadowing high above us with her yawning tiers of guns,
 Took the breath from our sails, and we stayed.

VII.

And while now the great "San Philip" hung above us like a cloud
Whence the thunderbolt will fall
Long and loud,
Four galleons drew away
From the Spanish fleet that day,
And two upon the larboard and two upon the starboard lay,
And the battle-thunder broke from them all.

VIII.

But anon the great "San Philip," she bethought herself and went
Having that within her womb that had left her ill-content;
And the rest they came aboard us, and they fought us hand to hand
For a dozen times they came with their pikes and musqueteers,
And a dozen times we shook 'em off as a dog that shakes his ears
When he leaps from the water to the land.

IX.

And the sun went down, and the stars came out far over the summer
sea,
But never a moment ceased the fight of the one and the fifty-three.
Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came,
Ship after ship, the whole night long, with her battle-thunder and
flame;
Ship after ship, the whole night long, drew back with her dead and
her shame.
For some were sunk and many were shattered, and so could fight us
no more—
God of battles, was ever a battle like this in the world before?

X.

For he said, "Fight on! fight on!"
Though his vessel was all but a wreck;
And it chanced that, when half of the summer night was gone,
With a grisly wound to be dressed he had left the deck,
But a bullet struck him that was dressing it suddenly dead,
And himself he was wounded again in the side and the head,
And he said, "Fight on! fight on!"

xi.

And the night went down, and the sun smiled out far over the summer sea,
 And the Spanish fleet with broken sides lay round us all in a ring;
 But they dared not touch us again, for they feared that we still could sting,
 So they watched what the end would be.
 And we had not fought them in vain,
 But in perilous plight were we,
 Seeing forty of our poor hundred were slain,
 And half of the rest of us maimed for life
 In the crash of the cannonades and the desperate strife;
 And the sick men down in the hold were most of them stark and cold,
 And the pikes were all broken or bent, and the powder was all of it spent;
 And the masts and the rigging were lying over the side;
 But Sir Richard cried in his English pride,
 "We have fought such a fight for a day and a night
 As may never be fought again!
 We have won great glory, my men!
 And a day less or more
 At sea or ashore,
 We die—does it matter when?
 Sink me the ship, Master Gunner—sink her, split her in twain!
 Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain!"

xii.

And the gunner said, "Ay, ay," but the seamen made reply:
 "We have children, we have wives,
 And the Lord hath spared our lives.
 We will make the Spaniard promise, if we yield, to let us go;
 We shall live to fight again and to strike another blow."
 And the lion there lay dying, and they yielded to the foe.

xiii.

And the stately Spanish men to their flagship bore him then,
 Where they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last,
 And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace;
 But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:

" I have fought for Queen and Faith like a valiant man and true;
I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do:
With a joyful spirit I Sir Richard Grenville die!"
And he fell upon their decks, and he died.

XIV.

And they stared at the dead that had been so valiant and true,
And had holden the power and glory of Spain so cheap
That he dared her with one little ship and his English few;
Was he devil or man? He was devil for aught they knew,
But they sank his body with honor down into the deep,
And they manned the "Revenge" with a swarthier alien crew,
And away she sailed with her loss and longed for her own;
When a wind from the lands they had ruined awoke from sleep,
And the water began to heave and the weather to moan,
And or ever that evening ended a great gale blew,
And a wave like the wave that is raised by an earthquake grew,
Till it smote on their hulls and their sails and their masts and their
flags,
And the whole sea plunged and fell on the shot-shattered navy of
Spain,
And the little "Revenge" herself went down by the island crags
To be lost evermore in the main.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

EPHESUS was upside down. The manufacturers of silver boxes for holding heathen images had collected their laborers together to discuss the behavior of one Paul, who had been in public places assaulting image worship, and consequently very much damaging their business. There was a great excitement in the city. People stood in knots along the street, violently gesticulating, and calling one another

hard names. Some of the people favored the policy of the silversmiths; others the policy of Paul. Finally they called a convention. When they assembled they all wanted the floor, and all wanted to talk at once. Some wanted to denounce, some to resolve. At last the convention rose in a body, all shouting together, till some were red in the face and sore in the throat, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians! Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

Well, the whole scene reminds me of the excitement we witness at the autumnal elections. While the goddess Diana has lost her worshippers, our American people want to set up a god in place of it and call it political party. While there are true men, Christian men, standing in both political parties, who go into the elections resolved to serve their city, their state, their country, in the best possible way, yet in the vast majority it is a question between the peas and the oats. One party cries, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" and the other party cries, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" when in truth both are crying, if they were but honest enough to admit it, "Great is my pocket-book!"

What is the duty of Christian citizenship? If the Norwegian boasts of his home of rocks, and the Siberian is happy in his land of perpetual snow; if the Roman thought the muddy Tiber was the favored river of heaven, and the Chinese pitied everybody born out of the Flowery Kingdom, shall not we, in this land of glorious liberty, have some thought and love for country? There is a power higher than the ballot-box, the gubernatorial chair, or the President's house. To preserve the institutions of our country we must recognize this power in our politics.

See how men make every effort to clamber into higher positions, but are cast down. God opposes them. Every

man, every nation, that proved false to divine expectation, down it went. God said to the house of Bourbon, "Remodel France and establish equity." It would not do it. Down it went. God said to the house of Stuart, "Make the people of England happy." It would not do it. Down it went. He said to the house of Hapsburgh, "Reform Austria and set the prisoners free." It would not do it. Down it went. He says to men now, "Reform abuses, enlighten the people, make peace and justice to reign. They don't do it, and they tumble down. How many wise men will go to the polls high with hope and be sent back to their fire-sides! God can spare them. If he could spare Washington before free government was tested; Howard, while tens of thousands of dungeons remained unvisited; Wilberforce, before the chains had dropped from millions of slaves,—then Heaven can spare another man. The man who for party forsakes righteousness, goes down, and the armed battalions of God march over him.

THE LEAK IN THE DIKE.

A Story of Holland.

PHOEBE CARY.

THE good dame looked from her cottage
At the close of the pleasant day,
And cheerily called to her little son
Outside the door at play:
"Come, Peter, come! I want you to go,
While there is light to see,
To the hut of the blind old man who lives
Across the dike, for me,

And take these cakes I made for him,
They are hot and smoking yet;
You have time enough to go and come
Before the sun is set."

Then the good wife turned to her labor,
Humming a simple song,
And thought of her husband working hard
At the sluices all day long;
And set the turf ablazing,
And brought the coarse black bread,
That he might find a fire at night,
And see the table spread.

And Peter left the brother
With whom all day he had played,
And the sister who had watched their sports
In the willow's tender shade.
And told them they'd see him back before
They saw a star in sight,
Though he wouldn't be afraid to go
In the very darkest night!

For he was a brave, bright fellow,
With eye and conscience clear;
He could do whatever a boy might do,
And he had not learned to fear.
Why, he wouldn't have robbed a bird's nest,
Nor brought a stork to harm,
Though never a law in Holland
Had stood to stay his arm!

And now with his face all glowing,
And eyes as bright as the day,
With thoughts of his pleasant errand
He trudged along the way.
And soon his joyous prattle
Made glad a lonesome place—
Alas! if only the blind old man
Could have seen that happy face!

Yet he somehow caught the brightness
Which his voice and presence lent;
And he felt the sunshine come and go
As Peter came and went.

And now, as the day was sinking
And the winds began to rise,
The mother looked from her door again,
Shading her anxious eyes;
And saw the shadows deepen,
And birds to their homes come back,
But never a sign of Peter
Along the level track.
But she said: "He will come at morning,
So I need not fret or grieve,
Though it isn't like my boy at all
To stay without my leave."

But where was the child delaying?
On the homeward way was he,
And across the dike while the sun was up
An hour above the sea.
He was stooping to gather flowers,
And listening to the sound,
As the angry waters dashed themselves
Against their narrow bound.

"Ah, well for us," said Peter,
"That the gates are good and strong,
And my father tends them carefully,
Or they would not hold you long.
You're a wicked sea," said Peter;
"I know why you fret and chafe:
You would like to spoil our lands and homes,
But our sluices keep you safe!"

But hark! Through the noise of waters
Comes a low, clear, trickling sound;
And the child's face pales with terror,
And his blossoms fall to the ground.

He is up the bank in a moment,
And, stealing through the sand,
He sees a stream not yet so large
As his slender, childish hand.

'Tis a leak in the dike! He is but a boy,
Unused to fearful scenes,
But young as he is he has learned to know
The dreadful thing that means.
A leak in the dike! The stoutest heart
Grows faint that cry to hear,
And the bravest man in all the land
Turns white with mortal fear.
For he knows the smallest leak may grow
To a flood in a single night;
And he knows the strength of the cruel sea
When loosed in its angry might.

And the boy? He has seen the danger,
And, shouting a wild alarm,
He forces back the weight of the sea
With the strength of his single arm.
He hears the rough winds blowing,
And the waters rise and fall,
But never a call comes back to him
In answer to his call.
He sees no hope, no succor,
His feeble voice is lost;
Yet what shall he do but watch and wait
Though he perish at his post?

The good dame in the cottage
Is up and astir with the light,
For the thought of her little Peter
Has been with her all the night.
And now she watches the pathway
As yester eve she had done;
But what does she see so strange and black
Against the rising sun?

Her neighbors are bearing between them
Something straight to her door.
Her child is coming home—but not
As he ever came before!

“He is dead!” she cries. “My darling!”
And the startled father hears,
And comes to look the way she looks,
Fearing the thing she fears.
Till a glad shout from the bearers
Thrills the stricken man and wife—
“Give thanks, for your son has saved our land
And God has saved his life!”
So there in the morning sunshine
They knelt about the boy;
And every head was bared and bent
In tearful, reverent joy.

‘Tis many a year since then; but still
When the sea roars like a flood,
Their boys are taught what a boy can do
Who is brave and true and good.
For every man in that country
Takes his own son by the hand,
And tells him of little Peter,
Whose courage saved the land.

They have many a valiant hero,
Remembered through the years,
But never one whose name so oft
Is named with loving tears.
And his deed shall be sung by the cradle
And told to the child on the knee,
So long as the dikes of Holland
Divide the land from the sea.

PARTRIDGE AT THE PLAY.

HENRY FIELDING.

IN the first row, then, of the first gallery, did Mr. Jones, Mrs. Miller, her youngest daughter, and Partridge take their places. Partridge immediately declared it was the finest place he had ever been in. When the first music was played, he said, "It was a wonder how so many fiddlers could play at one time without putting one another out." Nor could he help observing, with a sigh, when all the candles were lighted, "That here were candles enough burned in one night to keep an honest poor family for a twelvemonth."

As soon as the play, which was Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, began, Partridge was all attention, nor did he break silence till the entrance of the Ghost, upon which he asked Jones, "What man that was in the strange dress, something," said he, "like what I have seen in a picture. Sure it is not armor, is it?" Jones answered, "That is the Ghost." To which Partridge replied with a smile, "Persuade me to that, sir, if you can. Though I can't say I ever actually saw a ghost in my life, yet I am certain I should know one if I saw him better than that comes to. No, no, sir; ghosts don't appear in such dresses as that neither." In this mistake, which caused much laughter in the neighborhood of Partridge, he was suffered to continue till the scene between the Ghost and Hamlet, when Partridge gave that credit to Mr. Garrick which he had denied to Jones, and fell into so violent a trembling that his knees knocked against each other. Jones asked him what was the matter, and whether he was afraid of the warrior

on the stage. "Oh, la! sir," said he, "I perceive now it is what you told me. I am not afraid of anything, for I know it is but a play, and if it was really a ghost, it could do one no harm at such a distance, and in so much company: and yet if I was frightened, I am not the only person." "Why, who," cries Jones, "dost thou take to be such a coward here beside thyself?" "Nay, you may call me coward if you will; but if that little man there upon the stage is not frightened, I never saw any man frightened in my life. Ay, ay; go along with you! Ay, to be sure! Who's fool then? Will you? Lud have mercy upon such foolhardiness! Whatever happens, it is good enough for you. Follow you! I'd follow the devil as soon. Nay, perhaps it is the devil—for they say he can put on what likeness he pleases. Oh! here he is again. No farther! No, you have gone far enough already; farther than I'd have gone for all the king's dominions." Jones offered to speak, but Partridge cried, "Hush, hush, dear sir! don't you hear him?" And during the whole speech of the Ghost, he sat with his eyes fixed partly on the Ghost and partly on Hamlet, and with his mouth open; the same passions which succeeded each other in Hamlet succeeding likewise in him.

When the scene was over, Jones said, "Why, Partridge, you exceed my expectations. You enjoy the play more than I conceived possible." "Nay, sir," answered Partridge, "if you are not afraid of the devil, I can't help it; but, to be sure, it is natural to be surprised at such things, though I know there is nothing in them: not that it was the Ghost that surprised me neither; for I should have known that to have been only a man in a strange dress; but when I saw the little man so frightened himself, it was that which took hold of me." "And dost thou imagine

then, Partridge," cries Jones, "that he was really frightened?" "Nay, sir," said Partridge, "did not you yourself observe afterwards, when he found it was his own father's spirit, and how he was murdered in the garden, how his fear forsook him by degrees, and he was struck dumb with sorrow, as it were, just as I should have been, had it been my own case? But hush! Oh la! what noise is that? There he is again. Well, to be certain, though I know there is nothing at all in it, I am glad I am not down yonder where those men are."

During the second act, Partridge made very few remarks. He greatly admired the fineness of the dresses; nor could he help observing upon the King's countenance. "Well," said he, "how people may be deceived by faces! *Nulla fides fronti* is, I find, a true saying. Who would think, by looking in the King's face, that he had ever committed a murder?" He then inquired after the Ghost; but Jones, who intended he should be surprised, gave him no other satisfaction than "that he might possibly see him again soon, and in a flash of fire."

Partridge sat in fearful expectation of this; and now, when the Ghost made his next appearance, Partridge cried out, "There, sir, now; what say you now; is he frightened now or no? As much frightened as you think me, and to be sure nobody can help some fears; I would not be in so bad a condition as—what's his name?—Squire Hamlet is there, for all the world. Bless me! what's become of the spirit? As I am a living soul, I thought I saw him sink into the earth." "Indeed, you saw right," answered Jones. "Well, well," cries Partridge, "I know it's only a play; and besides, if there was anything in all this, Madam Miller would not laugh so; for as to you, sir, you would not be afraid, I believe, if the devil was here in person.

There, there; ay, no wonder you are in such a passion; shake the vile, wicked wretch to pieces. If she was my own mother, I should serve her so. To be sure, all duty to a mother is forfeited by such wicked doings. Ay, go about your business; I hate the sight of you."

Our critic was now pretty silent till the play which Hamlet introduces before the King. This he did not at first understand, till Jones explained it to him; but he no sooner entered into the spirit of it, than he began to bless himself that he had never committed murder. Then turning to Mrs. Miller, he asked her, "If she did not imagine the King looked as if he was touched; though he is," said he, "a good actor, and doth all he can to hide it. Well, I would not have so much to answer for as that wicked man there hath, to sit upon a much higher chair than he sits upon. No wonder he ran away; for your sake I'll never trust an innocent face again."

The grave-digging scene next engaged the attention of Partridge, who expressed much surprise at the number of skulls thrown upon the stage. To which Jones answered, "That it was one of the most famous burial-places about town." "No wonder, then," cries Partridge, "that the place is haunted. But I never saw in my life a worse grave-digger. I had a sexton when I was clerk that should have dug three graves while he is digging one. The fellow handles a spade as if it was the first time he had ever had one in his hand. Ay, ay, you may sing. You had rather sing than work, I believe." Upon Hamlet's taking up the skull, he cried out, "Well, it is strange to see how fearless some men are: I never could bring myself to touch anything belonging to a dead man on any account. He seemed frightened enough too at the Ghost, I thought."

Little more worth remembering occurred during the play,

at the end of which Jones asked him, "Which of the players he had liked best?" To this he answered, with some appearance of indignation at the question, "The King, without doubt." "Indeed, Mr. Partridge," says Mrs. Miller, "you are not of the same opinion with the town; for they are all agreed that Hamlet is acted by the best player who ever was on the stage." "He the best player!" cries Partridge, with a contemptuous sneer; "why, I could act as well as he myself. I am sure if I had seen a ghost, I should have looked in the very same manner, and done just as he did. And then, to be sure, in that scene, as you called it, between him and his mother, where you told me he acted so fine, why, any man, that is any good man, that had such a mother, would have done exactly the same. I know you are only joking with me; but, indeed, madam, though I was never at a play in London, yet I have seen acting before in the country; and the King for my money; he speaks all his words distinctly, half as loud again as the other. Anybody may see he is an actor."

LONGING.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Of all the myriad moods of mind
That through the soul come thronging,
Which one was e'er so dear, so kind,
So beautiful as longing?
To let the new life in we know
Desire must ope the portal;
Perhaps the longing to be so
Helps make the soul immortal.

Longing is God's fresh heavenward will,
With our poor earthward striving;
We quench it that we may be still
Content with merely living;
But would we know that heart's full scope,
Which we are hourly wronging,
Our lives must climb from hope to hope
And realize our longing.

Ah! let us hope that to our praise
Good God not only reckons
The moments when we tread his ways,
But when the spirit beckons;
That some slight good is also wrought
Beyond self-satisfaction
When we are simply good in thought,
Howe'er we fail in action.

HOW TO READ.

JOHN RUSKIN.

I WILL try to bring before you only a few simple thoughts about reading which press themselves upon me every day more deeply as I watch the course of the public mind with respect to our daily enlarging means of education and the answeringly wider spreading on the levels of the irrigation of literature.

A book is written not to multiply the voice merely, not to carry it merely, but to preserve it. The author has something to say which he perceives to be true and useful or helpfully beautiful. So far as he knows no one has yet said it. He is bound to say it, clearly and melodiously, if he may; clearly, at all events. In the sum of his life he

finds this to be the thing, or group of things, manifest him; this the piece of true knowledge or sight which share of sunshine and earth has permitted him to see. He would fain set it down forever; engrave it on a rock he could, saying, "This is the best of me; for the rest of my life was as the vapor and is not. But this I saw and knew; this, if anything of mine, is worth your memory. That is his "writing;" it is, in his small human way, with whatever degree of true inspiration is in him, his inscription or scripture. That is a "Book."

There seems to you and me no reason why the earth's forces of the earth should not carry whatever there was gold within it at once to the mountain-top, so that all people might know that all the gold they could find was there; and without any trouble of digging, or a chance, or waste of time, cut it away and coin it as they needed. But Nature does not manage it so; she puts it in little fissures in the earth, nobody knows where you may dig long and find none; you must dig deep to find any.

And it is just the same with men's best wisdom. If you come to a good book you must ask yourself whether you are inclined to work as an Australian miner would? Are your pickaxes and shovels in good order, and am I in good health, myself, my sleeves well up to the elbow, and my temper good? "And, keeping the figure longer, even at cost of tiresomeness, for it is a useful one,—the metal you are in search of is the author's mind or meaning, his words are as the metal you have to crush and smelt in order to get at it; the pickaxes are your own care, wit, and learning; the furnace is your own thoughtful soul. Do I

get at any good author's meaning without those tools and that fire. And therefore, first of all, I tell you, earnestly and authoritatively—I know I am right in this—you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words and assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay, letter by letter. You might read all the books in the British Museum if you could live long enough, and remain an utterly uneducated person; but if you read ten pages of a good book, letter by letter, that is to say with real accuracy, you are forever more in some measure an educated person. The entire difference between education and non-education, as regards the merely intellectual part of it, consists in this accuracy. A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages—may not be able to speak any but his own—may have read very few books. But whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly. But an uneducated person may know by memory any number of languages, and talk them all, and yet truly not know a word of any—not a word even of his own. An ordinarily and clever seaman will be able to make his way ashore at most ports; yet he has only to speak a sentence of any language to be known for an illiterate person; so also the accent or turn of expression of a single sentence will at once mark a scholar. And this is so strongly felt, so conclusively admitted by educated persons, that a false accent or mistaken syllable is enough, in the parliament of any civilized nation, to assign to a man a certain degree of inferior standing forever. And this is right; but it is a pity that the accuracy insisted on is not greater, and required to a serious purpose. It is right that a false Latin quantity should excite a smile in the House of Commons, but it is wrong that a false English meaning should not excite a frown there. Let the

accent of words be watched, by all means, but let their meaning be watched more closely still, and fewer will do the work.

Nearly every word in our language has been first a word in some other language—Saxon, German, French, Latin, or Greek. Many words have been all these, that is to say have been Greek first, Latin next, French or German next, and English last; undergoing a certain change of sense and use on the lips of each nation; but retaining a deep, vital meaning which all good scholars feel in employing them even at this day. If you do not know your Greek alphabet, learn it; young or old, boy or girl, whoever you may be, if you think of reading seriously, learn your Greek alphabet; then get good dictionaries of all these languages, and whenever you are in doubt about a word, hunt it down patiently. It is severe work, but you will find it, even at first, interesting and at last endlessly amusing; while the general gain to your character in power and precision will be quite incalculable.—*Sesame and Lillies.*

WHY.

MARY FRANCES BUTTS.

“Tell me, O cruel Hand,”
Said a Grain of Corn one day,
“Why from the golden sunshine
You bury me away.”
The silence was relentless,
No helper came to save;
But full ears in the harvest
A perfect answer gave.

“Tell me, O cruel Knife,”
Said a Rose-tree overgrown,
“Why all my wealth is stripped,
And I am left alone.”
The question was unheeded,
“In vain a rose-tree grows!”
Ah! doubtless, leaves are little worth
When you have seen a rose.

“Tell me, O cruel Fate,”
Said a baffled, tempted Soul,
“What is the good of life.
Where is the promised goal?”
The loving Force evolving
Sweet roses and ripe corn
Goes surely to its purpose,
Oh, Faithless and Forlorn.

—*Independent.*

THE WATERS AND THE SHADOW.

VICTOR HUGO.

A MAN overboard!

What matters it? the ship does not stop. The wind is blowing; that dark ship must keep on her destined course. She passes away.

The man disappears, then reappears; he plunges and rises again to the surface; he calls, he stretches out his hands. They hear him not; the ship, staggering under the gale, is straining every rope; the sailors and passengers see the drowning man no longer; his miserable head is but a point in the vastness of the billows.

He hurls cries of despair into the depths. What a spectre

is that disappearing sail! He looks upon it; he looks upon it with frenzy. It moves away; it grows dim; it diminishes. He was there but just now; he was one of the crew; he went and came upon the deck with the rest; he had his share of the air and of the sunlight; he was a living man. Now, what has become of him? He slipped, he fell; and it is finished.

He is in the monstrous deep. He has nothing under his feet but the yielding, fleeing element. The waves, torn and scattered by the wind, close round him hideously; the rolling of the abyss bears him along; shreds of water are flying about his head; a populace of waves spit upon him; confused openings half swallow him; when he sinks he catches glimpses of yawning precipices full of darkness; fearful unknown vegetations seize upon him, bind his feet, and draw him to themselves; he feels that he is becoming the great deep; he makes part of the foam; the billows toss him from one to the other; he tastes the bitterness; the greedy ocean is eager to devour him; the monster plays with his agony. It seems as if all this were liquid hate. But yet he struggles.

He tries to defend himself; he tries to sustain himself; he struggles; he swims. He—that poor strength that fails so soon—he combats the unfailing.

Where now is the ship? Far away yonder. Hardly visible in the pallid gloom of the horizon.

The wind blows in gusts; the billows overwhelm him. He raises his eyes, but sees only the livid clouds. He, in his dying agony, makes part of this immense insanity of the sea. He is tortured to his death by its immeasurable madness. He hears sounds which are strange to man, sounds which seem to come not from earth, but from some frightful realm beyond.

There are birds in the clouds even as there are angels above human distresses, but what can they do for him? They fly, sing, and float, while he is gasping.

He feels that he is buried at once by those two infinities, the ocean and the sky; the one is a tomb, the other a pall.

Night descends. He has been swimming for hours; his strength is almost exhausted. That ship, that far-off thing, where there were men, is gone. He is alone in the terrible gloom of the abyss; he sinks, he strains, he struggles; he feels beneath him the shadowy monsters of the unseen; he shouts.

Men are no more. Where is God? He shouts. Help! help! He shouts incessantly. Nothing in the horizon. Nothing in the sky. He implores the blue vault, the waves, the rocks; all are deaf. He supplicates the tempest; the imperturbable tempest obeys only the infinite.

Around him are darkness, storm, solitude, wild and unconscious tumult, the ceaseless tumbling of the fierce waters; within him, horror and exhaustion; beneath him, the engulfing abyss. No resting-place. He thinks of the shadowy adventures of his lifeless body in the limitless gloom. The biting cold paralyzes him. His hands clutch spasmodically and grasp at nothing. Winds, clouds, whirlwinds, blasts, stars, all useless! What shall he do? He yields to despair; worn out, he seeks death; he no longer resists; he gives himself up; he abandons the contest, and he is rolled away into the dismal depths of the abyss forever.

O implacable march of human society! Destruction of men and of souls marking its path! Ocean, where fall all that the law lets fall? Ominous disappearance of aid! O moral death!

The sea is the inexorable night into which the penal law casts its victims. The sea is the measureless misery. The

soul drifting in that sea may become a corpse. Who shall restore it to life?—*Les Miserables.*

NOBILITY.

ALICE CARY.

TRUE worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure,
We cannot do wrong and love right;
Nor can we give pain and get pleasure,
For justice avenges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren;
But alway the path that is narrow
And strait for the children of men.

'Tis not in the pages of story
The heart of its ills to beguile,
Though he that pays tribute to glory
Gives all that he hath for her smile;
For when from her heights he has won her,
Alas! it is only to prove
That nothing's so sacred as honor,
And nothing so loyal as love.

We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets;
And sometimes the thing our life misses
Helps more than the thing which it gets.

For good lieth not in pursuing
Nor gaining of great nor of small.
But just in the doing,—and doing
As we would be done by is all.

Through envy, through malice, through hating,
Against the world, early and late,
No jot of our courage abating,
Our part is to work and to wait.
And slight is the sting of his trouble
Whose winnings are less than his worth;
For he who is honest is noble,
Whatever his fortunes or birth.

A THANKSGIVING GROWL.

ELEANOR KIRK.

OH, dear! do put some more chips on the fire,
And hurry up that oven! Just my luck
To have the bread slack. Set that pie up higher,
And for goodness' sake do clear this truck
Away! Frogs' legs and marbles on my moulding-board!
What next, I wonder? John Henery, wash your face,
And do get out from under foot! "Afford
More cream"? Used what you had? If that's the case,
Skim all the pans. Do step a little spryer!
I wish I hadn't asked so many folks
To spend Thanksgiving. Good gracious! poke the fire,
And put some water on. Dear how it smokes!
I never was so tired in all my life!
And there's the cake to frost, and dough to mix
For tarts. I can't cut pumpkin with this knife!
Some women's husbands know enough to fix
The kitchen tools; but for all mine would care
I might tear pumpkin with my teeth. John Henery!
If you don't plant yourself on that ere chair

I'll set you down so hard that you'll agree
You're stuck for good! Them cranberries are sour,
And taste like gall besides. Hand me some flour,
And do fly round! John Henery, wipe your nose!
I wonder how 'twill be when I am dead?
 "How my nose'll be"? Yes, how your nose'll be!
And how your back'll be! If that ain't red,
 I'll miss my guess. I don't expect you'll see—
You nor your father neither—what I've done
 And suffered in this house. As true's I live
Them pesky fowls ain't stuffed! The biggest one
 Will hold two loaves of bread. Say, wipe that sieve
And hand it here. You are the slowest poke
 In all Vairmount! Lor! There's Deacon Gobbin's wife!
She'll be here to-morrow. That pan can soak
 A little while. I never in my life
Saw such a lazy critter as she is!
 If she stayed home there wouldn't be a thing
To eat. You bet she'll fill up here! "It's riz"!
 Well, so it has. John Henery! Good king!
How did that boy get out? You saw him go
 With both fists full of raisins, and a pie
Behind him, and you never let me know?
 There! you've talked so much I clean forgot the rye.
I wonder, if the Governor had to slave
 As I do, he would be so pesky fresh about
Thanksgiving-day? He'd be in his grave
 With half my work. What! get along without
An Indian pudding? Well, that would be
 A novelty. No friend or foe shall say
I'm close, or haven't as much variety
 As other folks! There! I think I see my way
Quite clear. The onions are to peel—let's see:
 Turnips, potatoes, apples there to stew;
This squash to bake, and lick John Henery,
 And after that I really think I'm through.

SOUND AND SENSE.

ROBERT CHAMBERS.

THAT, in the formation of language, men have been much influenced by a regard to the nature of the things and actions meant to be represented, is a fact of which every known speech gives proof. In our own language, for instance, who does not perceive in the sound of the words *thunder*, *boundless*, *terrible*, a something appropriate to the sublime ideas intended to be conveyed? In the word *crash* we hear the very action implied. *Imp*, *elf*,—how descriptive of the miniature beings to which we apply them! *Fairy*,—how light and tripping, just like the fairy herself!—the word, no more than the thing, seems fit to bend the grass-blade, or shake the tear from the blue-eyed flower.

Pea is another of those words expressive of light, diminutive objects; any man born without sight and touch, if such ever are, could tell what kind of thing a pea was from the sound of the word alone. Of picturesque words, *sylvan* and *crystal* are among our greatest favorites. *Sylvan!*—what visions of beautiful old sunlit forests, with huntsmen and bugle-horns, arise at the sound! *Crystal!*—does it not glitter like the very thing it stands for? Yet crystal is not so beautiful as its own adjective. *Crystalline!*—why, the whole mind is lightened up with its shine. And this superiority is as it should be; for crystal can only be one comparatively small object, while crystalline may refer to a mass—to a world of crystals.

It will be found that natural objects have a larger proportion of expressive names among them than any other things.

The *eagle*,—what appropriate daring and sublimity! the *dove*,—what softness! the *linnet*,—what fluttering gentleness! “That which men call a *rose*” would *not* by any other name, or at least by many other names, smell as sweet. *Lily*,—what tall, cool, pale, lady-like beauty have we here! *Violet, jessamine, hyacinth, anemone, geranium!*—beauties, all of them, to the ear as well as the eye.

The names of the precious stones have also a beauty and magnificence above most common things. *Diamond, sapphire, amethyst, beryl, ruby, agate, pearl, jasper, topaz, garnet, emerald*,—what a casket of sparkling sounds! *Diadem* and *coronet* glitter with gold and precious stones, like the objects they represent. It is almost unnecessary to bring forward instances of the fine things which are represented in English by fine words. Let us take any sublime passage of our poetry, and we shall hardly find a word which is inappropriate in sound. For example:

The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

The “gorgeous palaces,” “the solemn temples,”—how admirably do these lofty sounds harmonize with objects!

The relation between the sound and sense of certain words is to be ascribed to more than one cause. Many are evidently imitative representations of the things, movements, and acts which are meant to be expressed. Others, in which we only find a general relation, as between a beautiful thing and a beautiful word, a ridiculous thing and a ridiculous word, or a sublime idea and a sublime word, must be attributed to those faculties, native to every mind,

which enable us to perceive and enjoy the beautiful, the ridiculous, and the sublime.

Doctor Wallis, who wrote upon English grammar in the reign of Charles II., represented it as a peculiar excellence of our language that, beyond all others, it expressed the nature of the objects which it names by employing sounds sharper, softer, weaker, stronger, more obscure, or more stridulous, according as the idea which is to be suggested requires. He gives various examples. Thus, words formed upon *st* always denote firmness and strength, analogous to the Latin *sto*; as, stand, stay, staff, stop, stout, steady, stake, stamp, etc.

Words beginning with *str* intimate violent force and energy; as, strive, strength, stress, stripe, etc. *Thr* implies forcible motion; as, throw, throb, thrust, threaten, thraldom, thrill: *gl*, smoothness or silent motion; as, glib, glide: *wr*, obliquity or distortion; as, wry, wrest, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrangle, wrath, etc.: *sw*, silent agitation, or lateral motion; as, sway, swing, swerve, sweep, swim: *sl*, a gentle fall or less observable motion; as, slide, slip, sly, slit, slow, slack, sling: *sp*, dissipation or expansion; as, spread, sprout, sprinkle, split, spill, spring.

Terminations in *ash* indicate something acting nimbly and sharply; as, crash, dash, rash, flash, lash, slash: terminations in *ush*, something acting more obtusely and dully; as crush, brush, hush, gush, blush. The learned author produces a great many more examples of the same kind, which seem to leave no doubt that the analogies of sound have had some influence on the formation of words. At the same time, in all speculations of this kind there is so much room for fancy to operate that they ought to be adopted with much caution in forming any general theory.

NEW EVERY MORNING.

SUSAN COOLIDGE.

EVERY day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new,
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you;
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed.
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight,
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,
Their fulness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot re-live them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in his mercy receive, forgive them;
Only the new days are our own.
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth all re-born,
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly
To face the sun and to share with the morn
In the chrism of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again.

THE POWER OF WORDS.

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.

WORDS are most effective when arranged in that order which is called style. The great secret of a good style, we are told, is to have proper words in proper places. To marshal one's verbal battalions in such order that they must bear at once upon all quarters of a subject is certainly a great art. This is done in different ways. Swift, Temple, Addison, Hume, Gibbon, Johnson, Burke, are all great generals in the discipline of their verbal armies and the conduct of their paper wars. Each has a system of tactics of his own, and excels in the use of some particular weapon.

The tread of Johnson's style is heavy and sonorous, resembling that of an elephant or a mail-clad warrior. He is fond of levelling an obstacle by a polysyllabic battering-ram. Burke's words are continually practising the broad-sword exercise, and sweeping down adversaries with every stroke. Arbuthnot "plays his weapon like a tongue of flame." Addison draws up his light infantry in orderly array, and marches through sentence after sentence without having his ranks disordered or his line broken.

Luther is different. His words are "half battles;" "his smiting idiomatic phrases seem to cleave into the very secret of the matter." Gibbon's legions are heavily armed, and march with precision and dignity to the music of their own tramp. They are splendidly equipped, but a nice eye can discern a little rust beneath their fine apparel, and there are sutlers in his camp who lie, cog, and talk gross obscenity. Macaulay, brisk, lively, keen, and energetic

runs his thoughts rapidly through his sentence, and kicks out of the way every word which obstructs his passage. He reins in his steed only when he has reached his goal, and then does it with such celerity that he is nearly thrown backward by the suddenness of his stoppage.

Gifford's words are moss-troopers: they waylay innocent travellers and murder them for hire. Jeffrey is a fine "lance," with a sort of Arab swiftness in his movement, and runs an iron-clad horseman through the eye before he has time to close his helmet. John Wilson's camp is a disorganized mass, who might do effectual service under better discipline, but who under his lead are suffered to carry on a rambling and predatory warfare, and disgrace their general by flagitious excesses. Sometimes they steal, sometimes swear, sometimes drink, sometimes pray.

Swift's words are porcupine's quills, which he throws with unerring aim at whoever approaches his lair. All of Ebenezer Elliot's words are gifted with huge fists, to pummel and bruise. Chatham and Mirabeau throw hot shot into their opponents' magazines. Talfourd's forces are orderly and disciplined, and march to the music of the Dorian flute; those of Keats keep time to the tones of the pipe of Phœbus; and the hard, harsh-featured battalions of Maginn are always preceded by a brass band. Hallam's word-infantry can do much execution when they are not in each other's way. Pope's phrases are either daggers or rapiers.

Willis's words are often tipsy with the champagne of the fancy, but even when they reel and stagger they keep the line of grace and beauty, and though scattered at first by a fierce onset from graver cohorts, soon reunite without wound or loss. John Neal's forces are multitudinous, and fire briskly at everything. They occupy all the provinces

of letters, and are nearly useless from being spread over too much ground. Everett's weapons are ever kept in good order, and shine well in the sun, but they are little calculated for warfare, and rarely kill when they strike. Webster's words are thunder-bolts, which sometimes miss the Titans at whom they are hurled, but always leave enduring marks when they strike.

Hazlitt's verbal army is sometimes drunk and surly, sometimes foaming with passion, sometimes cool and malignant; but, drunk or sober, are ever dangerous to cope with. Some of Tom Moore's words are shining dirt, which he flings with excellent aim. This list might be indefinitely extended, and arranged with more regard to merit and chronology. My own words, in this connection, might be compared to ragged, undisciplined militia, which could be easily routed by a charge of horse, and which are apt to fire into each other's faces.

WASTED COUNSEL.

R. W. EASTERBROOKS.

So, John, you're a goin' to be married, I hear.
Eh? take some tobacco! well, women is queer,
And pesky provokin' sometimes; but I find,
In the long run of life, men are seldom behind.

Now there's my old woman—that's her—Polly Drake;
I thought her an angel dropped here by mistake,
Until I'd been married a month, when, I swan,
I wished she'd been dropped a few rods further on!

How was it? Wall, little by little, you see,
I come to know Polly and she to know me,
And neither was pleased with the other. The light
So perfect in courtship, with marriage grows bright

And shows up the flaws in our pictures so plain
That we long to return them to shadows again.
But the gallery's bolted, and husband and wife,
Alone with each other, are out, and for life.

Well, it ain't because either is wuss than they were,
That she haggles with him and he imitates her,
But only that both are *themselves*, and appear
As humans, not latter-day Jobs. Now come here

And I'll tell you a secret worth knowin': you see
We've jogged along pleasant like, Polly and me,
For forty odd year—and, deny it who may—
In times like the present, that's su'thing to say.

The way that I fixed it was this: when at first
I found that my angel was comin' to dust,
I raved (a bad habit I've tried to correct),
And Polly got flustered—what could you expect?

And the way she pitched into me then (with her tongue)
Was cur'us to witness: "Now, John, you are young,
But remember this fact, and then heed it with sense,
The tongue is a woman's sole means of defence."

And of course she has learn't how to use it; but then
It is easily stopped with a kiss. Well! and when
She finally quit with a snob and a sneeze,
I slunk to the barn-yard as meek as you please

And thought the thing over; sez I, "Eben Drake,
You've shown yourself simpleton now—no mistake."
For I measured myself, and I found that for me
To scold at the woman that Polly could be

Was wuss than the toad's finding fault with the hare,
And this is the bargain I made then and there:
"I'll leave her alone till I see, plain and true,
That I am the wisest and best of the two."

So, as every one knows, we're a peaceable pair,
And the rock all young fellers like you should beware

Is that of forgetting that women, like men,
Is likely to falter, and drop now and then.

Now Ruth is as good as the average. Pshaw!
Don't look so disgusted! 'tis true as the law
That some time you'll find she is human, and mourn
—Of course—now I've got to the sermon—he's gone.

TOO LATE.

FITZ HUGH LUDLOW.

"Ah! si la jeunesse savait—si la vieillesse pouvait!"

THERE sat an old man on a rock
And unceasing bewailed him of Fate—
That concern where we all must take stock
Though our vote has no hearing nor weight:
And the old man sang him an old, old song—
Never sang voice so clear and strong
That it could drown the old man's long,
For he sang the song "Too late! too late!"

" When we want, we have for our pains
The promise that if we but wait
Till the want has burned out of our brains
Every means shall be present to state;
While we send for the napkin the soup gets cold,
While the bonnet is trimming the face grows old,
When we've matched our buttons the pattern is sold,
And everything comes too late—too late!

" When strawberries seemed like red heavens—
Terrapin stew a wild dream—
When my brain was at sixes and sevens
If my mother had 'folks' and ice-cream,
Then I gazed with a lickerish hunger
At the restaurant man and fruit-monger—
But oh! how I wished I were younger
When the goodies all came in a stream—in a stream!

" I've a splendid blood horse and a liver
 That it jars into torture to trot;
 My row-boat's the gem of the river—
 Gout makes every knuckle a knot!
 I can buy boundless credits on Paris and Rome,
 But no palate for *menus*—no eyes for a dome—
 Those belonged to the youth who must tarry at home
 When no home but an attic he'd got—he'd got.

" How I longed in that loneliest of garrets,
 Where the tiles baked my brains all July,
 For ground to grow two pecks of carrots,
 Two pigs of my own in a sty.
 A rose-bush—a little thatched cottage—
 Two spoons—love—a basin of pottage:
 Now in freestone I sit—and my dotage—
 With a woman's chair empty close by—close by!

" Ah! now, though I sit on a rock,
 I have shared one seat with the Great;
 I have sat, knowing naught of the clock,
 On Love's high throne of state;
 But the lips that kissed and the arms that caressed
 To a mouth grown stern with delay were pressed,
 And circled a breast that their clasp had blessed
 Had they only not come too late! too late!

WALTER SCOTT.

JOHN W. CHADWICK.

Scott's temple of fortune was already tottering to its base when the publication of "Waverley" in 1814 signalized a success so splendid that publisher and author banished every doubt and entered on a new career. It is terrible to think how different Scott's impression on the world would have been if he had not discovered the mine of

fiction in himself after he had exhausted the mine of poetry. "Rokeby and the Bride of Triermain" and the "Lord of the Isles" were decidedly inferior to their predecessors, and made a much fainter appeal to the public, first on account of their intrinsic inferiority, and second because they had gone with Childe Harold on his pilgrimage. "Byron beats me in poetry," said Scott. Would he had gone on writing with this consciousness of being beaten! This is not likely. But what a happy fortune was that which, when his poetic vein was running low and the public was turning from him to a new favorite, sent him one day to hunt for fishing-tackle, and so mixed up with it the first chapter of the novel which he had begun nine years before and broken off! There was in it the corner-stone of such a temple of creative art as no writer of prose fiction up to that time had dreamed of building, not soaring high but wide extended, spacious, full of light and air for the most part, but not without mysterious crypts and dark recesses, and simply infinite in the variety and quaintness of its details of ornament. And oh, the multitude that have gathered beneath this temple's roof, upon its floor where every step is on some hero's name, and found life better worth the living because of such a fair retreat, and thanked God for such a name as Walter Scott!

The wonderful success of the Waverleys on their first appearance, the wonderful rapidity with which they were brought out, the wonderful mystery that attended their publication—these things are commonplace to every one who knows the rudiments of English literature. There has been much discussion as to why Scott remained anonymous so long. It is probable that he published Waverley anonymously because he did not wish to compromise his general literary reputation with a questionable success.

But once having started on this course, he found that mystification was pleasant to him for its own sake, and he even dared to bring forward a new series after he had written Waverley, "Guy Mannering" and "The Antiquary," as the work of a different author. But the voice behind the mask was recognized at once. Still later, when his authorship was an open secret, he found it pleasant travelling *in cognito*, receiving the substantial honors of a king, but able to spare himself much useless homage. And so it happened that the avowal did not come till it was coupled with the news of his financial march. "Scott ruined! the author of the Waverleys ruined!" cried an enthusiastic admirer, "why if every one should give him sixpence where he has given months of pleasure, he would be as rich as Rothschild."

So much fiction has been written since the time of Scott, and much of it has been so good, that it is not to be expected that our enthusiasm for him should be equal to that which hailed the marvellous success of his stories with unspeakable delight. But consider a world in which there was as yet no Bulwer, no Dickens, no Charlotte Bronte, no Hawthorne, no Thackeray, and no George Eliot, and consider that the best that could be had was the sentimentalism of Richardson or the coarseness of Fielding and Smollett, or the claptrap of Mesdames Rutledge and Porter, or at best the easy grace and quiet humor of Jane Austen, or Maria Edgeworth's somewhat more vigorous and homelier vein; and if you wonder, it will not be that Scott was read by our grandfathers with such vast delight, but rather that the delight was not more eager and intense. The public of sixty years ago did not, I think, deceive itself as to the merits of these books. It knew what it was about when it exhausted immediately an edition of 12,000 copies

of one after another, and 12,000 copies then meant 36,000 volumes. It knew what it was about when it stayed at home on Sunday to read the new Waverley that had come out the night before; it knew what it meant when it sat up all night to read "Guy Mannering" or "Old Mortality," and nothing slept but its gout. And all the readers did not lie on sofas, as in Carlyle's imaginary world. 'Prentice lads and sewing-women found a world of pure enjoyment here, after their work was done. The average happiness in Scotland and England from 1815 to 1830, and for a long time after, must have been raised many degrees by these novels. And not only the average of happiness, but the average of truth and purity, and humanity and generosity and active sympathy between man and man.

Give men the means of innocent enjoyment, and you break the hold of vicious pleasures on their minds. Scott did this as few other men have done it in all literature. If he had amused only idle people, lying on sofas, as Carlyle imagines, he would still deserve our praise, for an "idle brain is the devil's workshop," and these idle people might have done no end of mischief but for the Waverley novels. But who does not know that the novels have rested and cheered and blessed thousands and tens of thousands of men and women whose backs were bent with toil, and whose hands were callous from those labors that maintain the state of the world?

Scott wanted to see Abbotsford again before he died, and the physicians yielded to his importunities at last. It was almost as sad as Garfield's journey from the capital to the sea, this return of Scott to his beloved banks of the Tweed. We turn away from these last days. We do not care to see the oak that has battled with so many tempests tottering in its fall. "Be a good man," he said to Lockhart in one of

his clearest moments; "be virtuous, be religious, be a good man." This was four days before the end. September the 21st the weather was glorious. Every window was open and the ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles was distinctly audible in his rooms when those who watched him saw that death had come at last. "When he departed," says Carlyle, "he took a man's life along with him. No sounder piece of British manhood was put together in that eighteenth century of time. Alas ! his fine Scotch face, with its shaggy honesty, sagacity and goodness. We shall never forget it. We shall never see it again. Adieu, Sir Walter, pride of all Scotchmen, take our proud and sad farewell."

HALF-HEARD.

CARL SPENCER.

Poets must ever be their own best listeners.

No word from man to men

Shall sound the same again;

Something is lost through all interpreters.

Never for finest thought

Can crystal words be wrought

That to the crowd afar

Shall show it—more than telescope a star.

Each for himself creates the world in which he dwells—

Thy world is only thine.

Whatever light may shine

Outward, for thee the inner glory wells;

Another earth and skies

Are seen by other eyes.

Each from his centre rounds

God's universe, and yet it hath no bounds.

Sing—but the song that took its sweetest tone
From deeper things unsaid,
Its fullest sense unread,
Another will interpret by his own.
To him shall come the line
With music not of thine.
None shall the whole repeat;
Call it enough if they shall answer it.
Close as we go, with clasped hands, one way,
No less we walk apart;
Something in every heart
Must hold it from all other hearts away.
Yet shall that silent chord
Be vocal to its Lord.
Some sweetest notes would fall
Vainly in heaven, did not One answer all.

THE KNOCKING AT THE GATE, IN MACBETH.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

FROM my boyish days I had always felt a great perplexity on one point in Macbeth. It was this: the knocking at the gate, which succeeds to the murder of Duncan, produced to my feelings an effect for which I never could account. The effect was, that it reflected back upon the murder a peculiar awfulness and a depth of solemnity; yet, however obstinately I endeavored with my understanding to comprehend this, for many years I never could see *why* it should produce such an effect. Here I pause for one moment, to exhort the reader never to pay any attention to his understanding when it stands in opposition to any other faculty of his mind. The mere understanding, however useful and indispensable, is the meanest faculty in the human mind, and the most to be distrusted; and yet the great majority

of people trust to nothing else; which may do for ordinary life, but not for philosophical purposes.

My understanding could furnish no reason why the knocking at the gate in Macbeth should produce any effect, direct or reflected. In fact, my understanding said positively that it could *not* produce any effect. But I knew better: I felt that it did; and I waited and clung to the problem until further knowledge should enable me to solve it. At length I solved it to my own satisfaction, and my solution is this: Murder in ordinary cases, where the sympathy is wholly directed to the case of the murdered person, is an incident of coarse and vulgar horror; and for this reason, that it flings the interest exclusively upon the natural but ignoble instinct by which we cleave to life; an instinct which, as being indispensable to the primal law of self-preservation, is the same in kind (though different in degree) among all living creatures: this instinct, therefore, because it annihilates all distinctions, and degrades the greatest of men to the level of "the poor beetle that we tread on," exhibits human nature in its most abject and humiliating attitude.

Such an attitude would little suit the purposes of the poet. What, then, must he do? He must throw the interest on the murderer. Our sympathy must be with *him* (of course I mean a sympathy of comprehension, a sympathy by which we enter into his feelings and are made to understand them—not a sympathy of pity or approbation). In the murdered person all strife of thought, all flux and reflux of passion and of purpose, are crushed by one overwhelming panic: the fear of instant death smites him "with its petrific mace." But in the murderer—such a murderer as a poet will condescend to—there must be raging some great storm of passion—jealousy, ambition,

vengeance, hatred—which will create a hell within him; and into this hell we are to look.

In Macbeth, for the sake of gratifying his own enormous and teeming faculty of creation, Shakspeare has introduced two murderers; and, as usual in his hands, they are remarkably discriminated: but, though in Macbeth the strife of mind is greater than in his wife—the tiger spirit not so awake, and his feelings caught chiefly by contagion from her,—yet, as both were finally involved in the guilt of murder, the murderous mind of necessity is finally to be presumed in both. This was to be expressed; and on its own account, as well as to make it a more proportionable antagonist to the unoffending nature of their victim, “the gracious Duncan,” and adequately to expound “the deep damnation of his taking off,” this was to be expressed with peculiar energy. We were to be made to feel that the human nature, *i.e.*, the divine nature of love and mercy, spread through the hearts of all creatures, and seldom utterly withdrawn from man, was gone, vanished, extinct; and that the fiendish nature had taken its place. And, as this effect is marvellously accomplished in the *dialogues* and *soliloquies* themselves, so it is finally consummated by the expedient under consideration; and it is to this that I now solicit the reader’s attention.

All action in any direction is best expounded, measured, and made apprehensible by reaction. Now apply this to the case in Macbeth. Here, as I have said, the retiring of the human heart and the entrance of the fiendish heart was to be expressed and made sensible. Another world has stepped in, and the murderers are taken out of the region of human things, human purposes, human desires. They are transfigured: Lady Macbeth is “unsexed;” Macbeth has forgot that he was born of woman: both are conformed

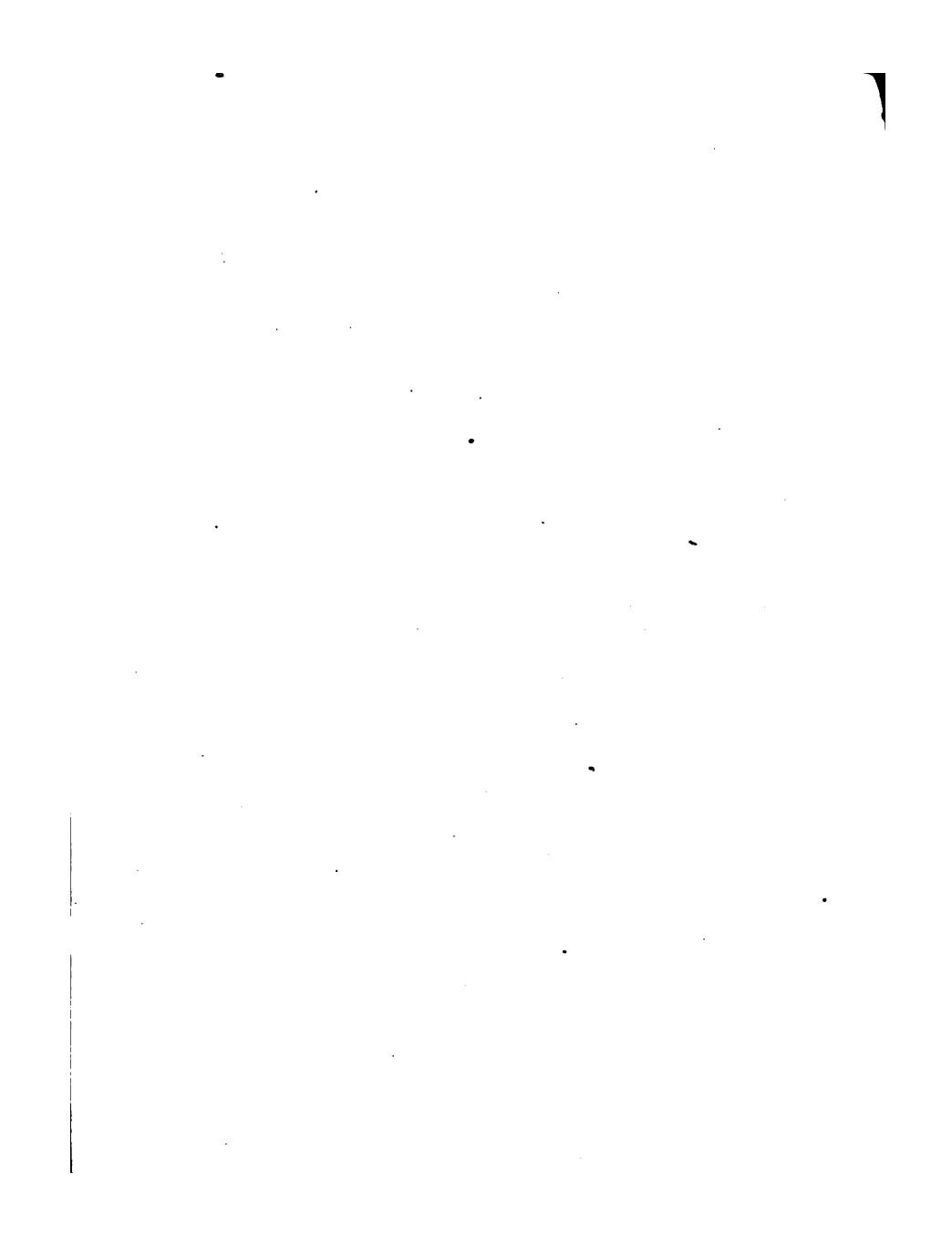
to the image of devils; and the world of devils is suddenly revealed. But how shall this be conveyed and made palpable?

In order that a new world may step in, this world must for a time disappear. The murderers and the murder must be insulated—cut off by an immeasurable gulf from the ordinary tide and succession of human affairs—locked up and sequestered in some deep recess; we must be made sensible that the world of ordinary life is suddenly arrested—laid asleep—tranced—racked into a dread armistice: time must be annihilated; relation to things without abolished; and all must pass self-withdrawn into a deep syncope and suspension of earthly passion. Hence it is that when the deed is done, when the work of darkness is perfect, then the world of darkness passes away like a pageantry in the clouds: the knocking at the gate is heard, and it makes known audibly that the reaction has commenced: the human has made its reflux upon the fiendish, the pulses of life are beginning to beat again, and the re-establishment of the goings-on of the world in which we live first makes us profoundly sensible of the awful parenthesis that had suspended them.

O mighty poet! Thy works are not as those of other men, simply and merely great works of art, but are also like the phenomena of nature—like the sun and the sea, the stars and the flowers, like frost and snow, rain and dew, hail-storm and thunder,—which are to be studied with entire submission of our own faculties, and in the perfect faith that in them there can be no too much or too little, nothing useless or inert; but that, the further we press in our discoveries, the more we shall see proofs of design and self-supporting arrangement where the careless eye had seen nothing but accident.

April 1.
Mrs Hallowell
Alice Lowell.
Lucy Bowditch
Edith Forbes.
Amy Lothrop
Ditta Wrusley.

—



ANDERSON'S HISTORICAL SERIES.

A Junior Class History of the United States. Illustrated with hundreds of portraits, views, maps, etc. 272 pages. 16mo.

A Grammar School History of the United States. Annotated; and illustrated with numerous portraits and views, and with more than forty maps, many of which are colored. 340 pp. 16mo.

A Pictorial School History of the United States. Fully illustrated with maps, portraits, vignettes, etc. 420 pp. 12mo.

A Popular School History of the United States, in which are inserted as a part of the narrative selections from the writings of eminent American historians and other American writers of note. Fully illustrated with maps, colored and plain; portraits, views, etc. 356 pp. 12mo.

A Manual of General History. Illustrated with numerous engravings and with beautifully colored maps showing the changes in the political divisions of the world, and giving the location of important places. 484 pp. 12mo.

A New Manual of General History, with particular attention to Ancient and Modern Civilization. With numerous engravings and colored maps. 600 pp. 12mo. Also, in two parts. Part I. ANCIENT HISTORY: 300 pp. Part II. MODERN HISTORY: 300 pp.

A School History of England. Illustrated with numerous engravings and with colored maps showing the geographical changes in the country at different periods. 332 pp. 12mo.

A School History of France. Illustrated with numerous engravings, colored and uncolored maps. 373 pp. 12mo.

A History of Rome. Amply illustrated with maps, plans, and engravings. 543 pp. By R. F. LEIGHTON, Ph. D. (Lips.).

A School History of Greece. In preparation.

Anderson's Bross's Ancient History. Illustrated with engravings, colored maps, and a chart. 445 pp. 12mo.

The Historical Reader, embracing selections in prose and verse, from standard writers of Ancient and Modern History; with a Vocabulary of Difficult Words, and Biographical and Geographical Indexes. 544 pp. 12mo.

The United States Reader, embracing selections from eminent American historians, orators, statesmen, and poets, with explanatory observations, notes, etc. Arranged so as to form a Class-manual of United States History. Illustrated with colored historical maps. 414 pp. 12mo.

CLARK & MAYNARD, Publishers,

734 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A TREATISE ON PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE GENERAL READER.

By JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, M.D.,

President of the New York Pathological Society; Vice-President of the New York Academy of Medicine; Surgeon to the Brooklyn City Hospital; and late President of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Fully Illustrated with Numerous Elegant Engravings. 12mo. 300 pages.

1. *The Plan of the Work* is to present the leading facts and principles of human Physiology and Hygiene in language so clear and concise as to be readily comprehended by pupils in schools and colleges, as well as by general readers not familiar with the subject. 2. *The Style* is terse and concise, yet intelligible and clear; and all useless technicalities have been avoided. 3. *The Range of Subjects Treated* includes those on which it is believed all persons should be informed, and that are proper in a work of this class. 4. *The Subject-matter*.—The attempt has been made to bring the subject-matter up to date, and to include the results of the most valuable of recent researches to the exclusion of exploded notions and theories. Neither subject—Physiology or Hygiene—has been elaborated at the expense of the other, but each rather has been accorded its due weight, consideration, and space. The subject of Anatomy is incidentally treated with all the fullness the author believes necessary in a work of this class. 5. *The Engravings* are numerous, of great artistic merit, and are far superior to those in any other work of the kind, among them being two elegant colored plates, one showing the Viscera in Position, the other, the Circulation of the Blood. 6. *The Size of the work* will commend itself to teachers. It contains about 300 pages, and can therefore be easily completed in one or two school terms.

The publishers are confident that teachers will find this work full of valuable matter, much of which cannot be found elsewhere in a class manual, and so presented and arranged that the book can be used both with pleasure and success in the schoolroom.

"Many of the popular works on Physiology now in use in schools, academies, and colleges, do not reflect the present state of the science, and some of them abound in absolute errors. The work which Dr. Hutchison has given to the public is free from these objectionable features. I give it my hearty commendation."—SAMUEL G. ARMOR, M.D., late Professor in Michigan University.

"This book is one of the very few school books on these subjects which can be unconditionally recommended. It is accurate, free from needless technicalities, and judicious in the practical advice it gives on Hygienic topics. The illustrations are excellent, and the book is well printed and bound."—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

"Just the thing for schools, and I sincerely hope that it may be appreciated for what it is worth, for we are certainly in need of books of this kind."—Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., Professor of Physiology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and author of "Physiology of Man," etc., etc.

"I have read it from preface to colophon, and find it a most desirable text-book for schools. Its matter is judiciously selected, lucidly presented, attractively treated, and pointedly illustrated by memorable facts; and, as to the plates and diagrams, they are not only clear and intelligible to beginners, but beautiful specimens of engraving. I do not see that any better presentation of the subject of physiology could be given within the same compass."—Prof. JOHN DODGE, Professor of Physiology in the University of Vermont, and also in the Medical College, Washington, D. C.

The above work is the most popular work on the above subjects yet published, and is used in thousands of schools with marked success.

Published by CLARK & MAYNARD

